Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Insure with

Sarkar Leads 'Back-To-Cripps' Campaign

No Release Of Leaders Without Withdrawal Of August Threat

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, March 8.

The Cripps' proposals have once again come into the limelight in the British Press. Mr. Graham Stanford, Special Correspondent at Calcutta of the "Daily Mail" says that a 'Back-to-Cripps' campaign is being slowly worked up by a section of Indian Nationalists. These are now putting out feelers to test the reactions of all sections, including the Congress and the Muslim League. Statements made by these Nationalists strike an entirely new 'forgive and forget' note. They are urging the Government and the Congress to ignore the happenings of the last six months and to start afresh. One of the leaders of the campaign is Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker; but Mr. Stanford does not quote any other Indian leader as supporting Mr. Sarker's point of view

NO CHANCE OF RELEASE?

Meanwhile, Mr. Stuart Emeny, correspondent of the "News Chronicle" wires that there is little chance of Mahatma Gandhi or Congress leaders being released. The Government attitude is that they would be immediately released only if they withdraw in writing the Congress threat contained in the August resolution.

In view of this, little importance, it is stated, need be attached to the meetings in Bombay of Indian leaders who want the Viceroy to release Gandhiji.

FINDING A WAY OUT

To-day's Important Meeting

An important meeting of some prominent men belonging to different schools of political thought will be held at 3 p.m. to-day at Dr. Jayakar's house. The meeting is not, it is understood, a continuation of the Leaders' Conference recently held nor of its Standing Committee. It is the result of informal discussions held at Dr. Jayakar's place last week with the object of devising some means of ending the present political deadlock. It was decided last week to resume the informal discussions to-day with the help of some more representative men. It is understood that the discussions will be continued to-morrow when Mr. C. Rajagopalachari arrives in Bombay. The following participated in last week's informal talks: Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. Jayakar, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. J. R. D. Tata, Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Mr. A. V. Thakkar and Mr. Devdas Gandhi. In addition to the above the following, it is understood, are among those who have been invited to to-day's meeting: Sir Homi Mody, Mr. V. D. Savarkar, Dr. Shyamprasad Mukherji, Pundit H. N. Kunzru, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Seth Maheshwar Dayal, Mr. Allahbux, Sir A. H. Ghaznavi, Sardar Sant Singh, Master Tara Singh, Dr. S. Mookerjee, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. G. L. Mehta and Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai.

Allahbux To Attend

KARACHI, March 8.

Ex-Premier Allahbux, President of the All-India Azad Muslim Conference, who arrived here from Shikarpur yesterday, is proceeding by air to Bombay tomorrow to attend the Leaders' Conference there.—A. P.

SAVARKAR INVITED

BOMBAY, March 8.

The United Press learns that Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All India Hindu Mahasabha, has been invited to attend tomorrow's informal meeting of non-party leaders at Bombay.

It is further learnt that Mr. Savarkar will attend health permitting, as he has undergone a minor dental operation.—United Press.

PARTICIPANTS IN CONFERENCE

Among the leaders who are attending to-day's Leaders' Conference is also Master Tara Singh (Amritsar).

NOT ATTENDING

Sardar Sant Singh (New Delhi) and Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, have regretted their inability to attend.

HOCKEY AT KARACHI

KARACHI, March 8.

The St. Patrick High School won the inter-school hockey tournament to-day, by defeating the Karachi Grammar School by the odd goal in five.—A. P.

Rommel's Attack Ends In Complete Failure

LONDON, March 8.

REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA WIRES: ROMMEL'S ATTACK ON THE EIGHTH ARMY HAS ENDED IN COMPLETE FAILURE AND COST THE GERMANS A HEAVY TOLL OF MEN AND ARMOUR. SATURDAY'S FIGHTING ALONE COST THE GERMANS 33 TANKS, WHEREAS THE BRITISH LOST NONE.

Spitfires shot down nine Messerschmitts and Macchis yesterday over the Mareth Line, whereas again there were no British losses.

ENCIRCLEMENT THREATENS AXIS FORCES

LONDON, March 8.

The Algiers radio said to-night "German forces in the Tozeur sector of Tunisia are in great danger of encirclement by French troops which are rapidly enveloping the town", Tozeur lies on the North-Western shore of Shott Djerid in the extreme South-West of Tunisia.

NAZI ATTACK FAILS

LONDON, March 8.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA:—SEVERAL LOCAL GAINS WERE MADE IN NORTH-EAST TUNISIA, WHERE AGGRESSIVE ALLIED PATROL ACTIVITY CONTINUED, IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA THE ENEMY'S ATTACKS AGAINST THE EIGHTH ARMY'S POSITIONS HAVE FAILED.

Enemy forces, including infantry tanks, were yesterday afternoon forced to withdraw towards hills north and north-west of Medenine.

It is confirmed that 33 enemy tanks were completely destroyed without the loss of a single British tank during Saturday's fight.

ENEMY CONVOY ATTACKED

Attacks on enemy sea communications were resumed by our bombers on Sunday.

An enemy convoy heavily escorted by warships and aircraft was attacked from low level by B-25 Mitchell bombers, escorted by P-39's and Lightnings between Sicily and Tunisia. One ship was sunk and the other was left sinking and two more were set on fire. Five of the escorting aircraft were shot down. Two and a half hours later heavy bombers attacked same convoy. Three more ships were hit. One blew up and sank immediately and the other two were left on fire.

PORT OF SOUSSE RAIDED

In the North Africa 'communique' it is added that one enemy aircraft was destroyed. Other heavy bombers attacked the port of Sousse where hits were observed on a large ship, quays and warehouses and railway yards. In the southern area, attacks were made on retreating enemy forces. In constant patrols by our fighters nine enemy aircraft were destroyed. Another enemy aircraft was destroyed in this area on Saturday. None of our aircraft is missing."—Reuter.

ENORMOUS RISKS

Reuter's special correspondent at Allied headquarters in North Africa writes:

Rommel is using all armour and men he has in his offensive against the Eighth Army. He is running enormous risks.

By exposing his forces to such shattering blows as Montgomery dealt out on Saturday, he may so weaken himself the Eighth Army may be able to drive him northwards pell-mell.

Reuter's special correspondent on the central Tunisian front in a later message stated:—Allied reconnaissance patrols have been in action north of Gafsa, Axis held town in southern Tunisia.

They encountered four Axis motor-cyclists who sped back to the town. In a skirmish later they took twelve Italians prisoner, including an officer.

Patrols came under shell fire from the town which is on the railway to the port of Sfax. The whole region abounds with mines and booby traps laid by Axis troops.

An American engineering officer said they seemed to have been "planted as thick as tulips". Engineers are rendering these devilish devices harmless as quickly as possible.

SMALL ATTACK.

Von Arnim's men made a small attack about five miles of Medjez el-Bab in the northern sector yesterday.

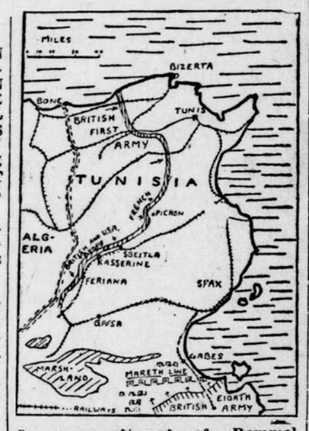
But this was easily beaten back, the Germans withdrawing to the north.

A hundred miles to the south-west, Allied forces moving along the northern edge of the Shott Jerid salt lake were reported on Sunday to be less than two miles from Gafsa.

American armoured elements which pushed on from Pichon after reoccupying that town on Friday, later withdrew to positions one mile to the west of it.

This was not due to any action by Germans who remained quietly in the hills east of Pichon.

The official figure of 30 Axis tanks destroyed in northern sector has now been increased to 45. Some of them were massive mark sixes weighing between 50 and 60 tons.—Reuter.



One more attempt of Rommel against Allied forces in Tunisia has failed.

New Attack Feared?

LONDON, March 8.

The Algiers radio said this afternoon: "Air reconnaissance has shown that Rommel has large concentrations of men and material along the Mareth Line and Gen. Montgomery is expecting a new attack soon."—Reuter.

Unity Move In Calcutta

Leaders Invited For Conference

CALCUTTA, March 8.

A Unity Conference on an All-India basis is, it is learnt, being organised by the Hindu-Muslim Unity Association, Bengal, in connection with the anniversary meeting of the Association to be held shortly.

A programme of national unity and economic self-sufficiency is being drawn up for consideration by the proposed conference, which will be presided over by the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad.

The following, among others, will be invited to the Conference:—

The Metropolitan of India, Mr. M. S. Aney, Sir Homi Mody, Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Mr. Abdul Latif, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Sir N. N. Sarkar, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, and Mr. Allahbux, ex-Premier of Sind.—A. P.

WATSON'S WISDOM!

British Journalist's Wishful Prophecy

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, March 8.

Sir Alfred Watson in the course of an article under the heading 'Is the Cripps policy possible?" in "Great Britain and the East", argues that although the Government has affirmed that the Cripps' proposals remain, the whole position may have to be reviewed anew in the light of the fact that doubts about the Indian people have deepened in the last few months.

DOUBTS AND MORE DOUBTS

He continues that the central proposal of the Decleration was the setting up of a Constituent Assembly to frame a Constitution acceptable to the Indians which Parliament would then implement. One may doubt whether such a Constituent Assembly can ever be got together. In his view the possibility of this first stage in constitution-making has ceased to exist. One may expect that at the end of the war when India has to arrange its future form of Government, the Muslims, Depressed Classes and Indian States will all refuse to nominate representatives to the Constitution-making body, wherein they know they will be outnumbered, or, if they enter at all, they will retire after the first few divisions when their proposals have been out-voted.

INDIAN PARTIES CANNOT....!

There will be a repetition of the old story of the Communal Award of 1935. Indian Parties will compel us to find some solution of the disagreements they cannot compose by themselves. Every Party concerned will be dissatisfied with the results of arbitration, and the blame for their quarrels will be thrown on the unfortunate arbitrators.

BRITAIN'S BURDEN

Sir Alfred concludes that there is no escape from the impasse "We cannot leave India without some settled form of Government nor without defences adequate for the protection of her peoples. Before we go we must see India has a form of Government that offers some prospect of survival for the country. For its defence we must retain a measure of responsibility. The prospect ahead for Great Britain is that of continuing responsibilities without part in Government and financial drain."

SAVARKAR ON AZAD PUNJAB SCHEME

AMRITSAR, March 8.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar has further clarified his position regarding his support to the Azad Punjab scheme, in the course of a letter to Raja Narendra Nath, President of the Punjab Hindu Mahasabha. He says: "I have already mentioned that the Hindus and the Sikhs must come to a common and willing agreement, and if the Hindus and the Sikhs themselves think of some redistribution, then alone I would get interested in it and see to it that from the Pan-Hindu interest it does not prove in any way harmful to the integrity of Hindusthan as a whole, and that the provinces, whether old or new, are made subordinate to a strong Central Indian Government.—A. P.

JAP BASES IN SOLOMONS ATTACKED

WASHINGTON: American heavy bombers attacked Japanese bases in North-Western and Central Solomon Islands on Sunday, says a United States Navy Department 'communique',—Reuter.

JAP. DRIVE IN UPPER BURMA

CHUNGKING, March 8.

A Chinese 'communique' says to-night that the two-pronged Japanese drive through Upper Burma which reached Tokoting and Tengkeng West and South respectively of Lushui are now moving north-eastwards in an attempt to outflank this important town. South of the Burma Road, the Japanese are pushing east into Yunnan province in China. The Japanese are retreating westwards towards their base at Kunlung on the Yunnan border.—Reuter.

ROMMEL'S HEAVY LOSS

Reuter's special correspondent in North Africa further adds:

On Saturday evening, 1,000 Germans and 30 tanks attacking five miles south-west of Medinine were forced to withdraw by British guns. No further German action was attempted on Saturday night or Sunday, and the first round of the new Rommel battle ended in a clear win for the Eighth Army. Rommel lost heavily in men and tanks and material without achieving the slightest improvement in position.

In Central Assembly

Sant Singh Raises Issue Of Repression

Maxwell Denies Charge Of Excess Compared To 1932-'34 Movement

DR. BANNERJI ON FATE OF TWO M.L.A's.: CUT MOTION ON CENSORSHIP LOST WITHOUT DIVISION

NEW DELHI, March 8.

Discussing cut motions on the general budget today, the Central Assembly rejected without division Sardar Sant Singh's motion to discuss "the repressive policy of Government".

Denouncing the Government for measures adopted for suppression of the so-called rebellion in the country, the mover said that the Government seemed to follow a policy of frightfulness; liberty of the people being suppressed ruthlessly. 'Excesses' committed here could not have been committed by any civilized Government. He asked if similar happenings could have occurred in England or America.

"THEY HAUNT HIM"

The Home Member, Sir R. Maxwell intervening said: There are no Congressmen there.

Sardar Sant Singh: I see "Congressmen haunt him. They haunt him in his sleep and perhaps they will haunt him in his after life. (laughter).

Proceeding Sardar Sant Singh said Government was no nearer success even after the seventh month since they started the policy of repression. The deadlock in the country continued. Three Executive Councillors had resigned. World opinion was going against the Government of India.

In his view Nemesis was sure to overtake Government.

Concluding he said, "Be civilised and we will co-operate with you, be barbarous and we refuse to co-operate with you.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai asked how long the tug of war was to go on between those bent on creating internal trouble and the Government determined to suppress their activities. He referred to Martial Law in Sind which, according to him was introduced to suppress Hurs but was now employed against others as well.

TREATMENT OF TWO M. L. As

Dr. Bannerjee referred to the treatment meted out to two members of the Central Assembly, namely Messrs. Kailash Behari and Johri. The former who ceased to belong to the Congress party was detained in order "to prevent him from relating happenings in Bihar in the September session of the Assembly" and the latter "was let off from detention in such a condition that four days later he expired". If such policy continued, the Government would have no friend left.

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang, Deputy Leader of the Moslem League Party, said when Martial Law in Sind was declared as action against Hurs it was a very unedifying spectacle to see Hindu friends both in Sind and outside exulting over it. Later Martial Law was applied both to Hindus and Muslims. It had been suggested that Nemesis would overtake the Government for larger policy. That remained to be seen but Nemesis certainly had overtaken that section of the population who were exulting at the time of inauguration of Martial Law.

Mr. A. N. Dastur urged Government to usher in a new era of peace and goodwill in the country by a friendly approach.

"LEGITIMATE"

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta emphasised that in war time certain restrictions over activities of the public were inevitable and these must be voluntarily and willingly suffered. If that was called repression, he did not agree with that description. The action against misguided youth and others engaged in activities which make the path of the aggressor easier must be considered legitimate.

MAXWELL'S REPLY

Sir Reginald Maxwell, Home Member, replying to Mr. Bannerji's references to individual instances, reminded the House most of the action taken in regard to disturbances had been taken and must necessarily have been taken by Provincial Governments on their own authority and details of such action, apart from policy were not a matter with which the Home Department of the Government of India could fairly be charged

Sir Reginald pointed out that he never said no innocent person ever suffered in the course of action taken by Government. He admitted innocent persons very often suffered. That was one of the responsibility which lay on the head of the people who promoted these disorders. While he admitted innocent persons must occasionally suffer in the course of action taken by Government to put down disturbances the Government could not be censured for such incidents unless it was also shown that those things were part of Government's policy. The mere fact that certain individuals suffered by Government's action did not mean and could not be interpreted to mean such things were part and parcel of Government's policy.

The Home Member declared no opprobrium attached to the word repression. Whether it was right or wrong would depend entirely on the thing repressed.

MAXWELL QUOTES MAHATMA

Sir R. Maxwell referred to Gandhiji's attitude to non-violence and

(Continued on page 3)

BUDGET PASSED IN ONE SITTING

Sind Assembly Makes A Double Record!

KARACHI, March 8.

The Sind Legislative Assembly which at its last sitting earned for itself the distinction of being the first Provincial Legislature in India to vote for Pakistan, to-day effected another record by passing the entire budget demand for the new year at one sitting, although six days had been allotted for the purpose in the programme.

The revenue demand was debated upon and passed during the afternoon, and the whole of the remaining demands amounting to nearly four crores were passed in exactly two hours.

SHOWS MINISTRY'S STRENGTH

The speaker, Syed Miran Mohd. Shah, referring to this record said that nowhere in the history of Provincial Autonomy had any Legislature passed the entire budget within a day. He considered that this demonstrated the strength of the ministerial party.

As a result of this quick adoption of the budget the session is expected to conclude before the end of the week.

Ex-Premier Allahbux was seen in the Assembly for the first time to-day during the current session together with Pirzada Abdul Satar who was minister of Public Works during his ministry.

Five cut motions moved by the Opposition were withdrawn.—A. P.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER AND DISARMAMENT

Welles Clarifies U. S. Policy Towards Japan

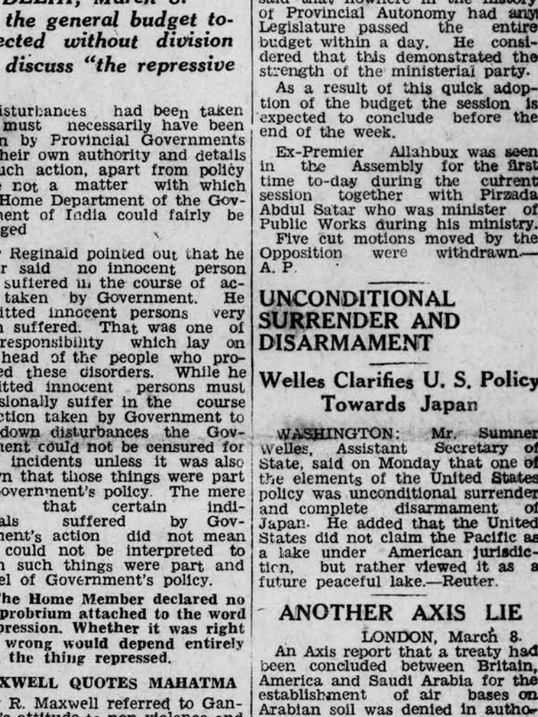
WASHINGTON: Mr. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, said on Monday that one of the elements of the United States policy was unconditional surrender and complete disarmament of Japan. He added that the United States did not claim the Pacific as a lake under American jurisdiction, but rather viewed it as a future peaceful lake.—Reuter.

ANOTHER AXIS LIE

LONDON, March 8.

An Axis report that a treaty had been concluded between Britain, America and Saudi Arabia for the establishment of air bases on Arabian soil was denied in authoritative quarters here to-day as "quite untrue."—Reuter.

ROADS—OUR MAIN POST-WAR OBJECTIVE



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1. PERSONAL ADLETS

Will the kind young lady who showed me the way to "Sophia-College" in B-Bus from Flora Fountain to Gowalia Tank on Thursday afternoon last, please communicate with me Box No. 1037, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Junior Compounder, must stay on dispensary premises at night thrice a week. Apply Dr. Daji 629, Parsi Colony, Dadar. 1014

Wanted a Draughtsman having general engineering knowledge, apply Box No. 993, "Bombay Chronicle."

Everybody Secure employment learning "Touch Typewriting" monthly Re. 1|-. Specialized Shorthand Telegraphy Classes. Ladies special arrangement. National Typewriting Institution, Dwarkadas Mansions, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. (983)

Wanted Highly Qualified Chief Medical Officer, Nurse, Lady Compounder, Kathiawar Hospital, apply Box No. 1003, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for the post of a lady Principal for a Women's Arts College to be started at Karachi in June next, on a grade of salary of Rs. 250-20-450-25-500. The applicant must be an M.A. of a recognized University, having adequate experience. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience. The applicant may be called for interview at her expense. The appointment will be probationary for one year. Applications should be forwarded to Mr. B. B. Advani, Basant Bhavan, Clayton Road, Karachi, so as to reach him on or before 20th March, 1943. (3668)

Wanted for a composite Insurance Company of Northern India a Publicity Officer with a knack for journalism. One with experience of Insurance Field work will be preferred. Starting salary Rs. 150| to 350|- p.m. according to qualifications. Provident Fund benefits to permanent employees. Apply stating qualifications, previous experience and minimum salary acceptable to Box No. 3666, "Bombay Chronicle." No applications will be considered if full information as to experience and minimum salary acceptable is not given.

Wanted persons desirous of earning Rs. 10|- to Rs. 30|- a day without any investment and labour should write for free particulars. Samples can also be sent if desired. (B.C.) C|o Post Box No. 203, Lahore. (3445)

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3rd and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance.

N. B.—In view of the Government Order making it compulsory for the newspapers to increase the rates as from 1st April, 1943, there will be an alteration in the above rates which will be announced in due course.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

TENDERS for the annual supplies will be received by the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality for the year 1943-44 ending 31st March, 1944 on or before the dates mentioned above each group.

Tenders should be addressed to the Chief Officer and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant not later than 4 P.M. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope and the No. of the Schedule and the names of the articles should clearly be stated thereon.

DATE 23-3-43 TUESDAY

	Earnest Money	Tender Fee.
5 Chlorine Gas Liquid	450-0-0	5-0-0
6 Petrol in Bulk	6500-0-0	10-0-0
DATE 26-3-1943 FRIDAY		
7 Festerine or Similar Larvicide	1000-0-0	5-0-0
8 Disinfectants	550-0-0	5-0-0
9 Motor Oils	1000-0-0	5-0-0
10 Lubricating Oil & Greases	250-0-0	2-0-0
11 C.I. Articles; Manhole Covers	2500-0-0	10-0-0

1. The specification and the tender forms can be had from the store keeper on application on Payment in Cash or by money order of the Tender fee as shown against each item. Postal Stamps will not be accepted. They are also obtainable from the Local Self Govt. Institute, Bombay.

2. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time of opening the tender.

3. The Municipality reserves the right to accept the lowest or any tender or to reject any or all tenders.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Ahmedabad
Dated 5-3-43.

(3678)

322. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—New Disintegrators No. 1, 1 1|2, 2, 2 1|2, 3 1|2, 4; Tile press. P. C. Dutta, Monghyr, E.I.R. (1030)

For Sale:—(1) Nine Weft Ring Frames (4 Brooks & Doxey 1920 and 5 Platt, 1907) with 344 to 424 spindles. (2) One Rig Doubling Machine Brooks & Doxey 1920 with 300 spindles. (3) One Grey Winding Machine Butterworth & Dickinson with 200 spindles. (4) One Drum Winding (Spool Winding) machine William & Mills with 40 drums. (5) Seven Flat Cards 38" on wire with excellent Cylinder & Doffer fillets—Platt Bros. 1903—1907. (6) One Bare Cylinder Grinder for grinding Cylinders 37" to 45" Dronsfield Bros. (English). (7) One Rope Stretcher (Westons Patent Break). (8) Pulleys of different sizes, J and U type Hangers with Pedestals, G. I. Pipes and some spare parts of T & S Roving etc., etc. including other miscellaneous articles. Apply to: The Manager, Swadeshi Bima Cotton Mills, Aligarh. (1012)

327 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted wholesale Tea Merchants desirous of buying high graded teas in Estate packing. Ready stock in large quantities. Prices and samples sent on application only from the wholesale dealers. Apply to:—The Bluehills Tea Company Mettupalaiyam, Nilgiris. (1040)

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Wanted Agencies by an Established Firm of standing for Patent Medicines, Toilet Products, Stationery Articles, Hosiery Goods and other items. Samples with quotations to Vijaya Lakshmi Stores, 4th Floor, Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay. 933

653. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Requires Wooden Cup boards and Counters pertaining to cloth shop. Write or see between 1 to 4 P.M. Bhujpuria & Co. Opp. Fountain, Bhat Bazar, Bombay. (1039)

Wanted regularly wagon loads of best China Clay. Offers for good china clay quarries will also be considered. Apply Box No. 3667, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from candidates, who desire to be placed on the waiting list of candidates for future vacancies occurring in the clerical establishment of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Preference will be given to Typists and Stenographers.

CANDIDATES must—

(a) be not less than 18 nor more than 25 years of age at the time of appointment. (This can be relaxed in the case of candidates from educationally backward classes provided their ages do not exceed it by more than three years).
(b) be domiciled in the Province of Bombay.
(c) have passed at least the School Leaving Certificate Examination.
(d) have certificates from two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing.

Applicants should state their age, caste, speed in shorthand and typing, and detailed educational qualifications stating at the same time the marks obtained in the School Leaving Certificate Examination and forward their applications written in their own handwriting with copies of certificates which will not be returned, addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Head Office, Bombay (and not by name) so as to reach this Office not later than 18th March, 1943.

No application which does not give the required particulars will be considered.

R. N. NAYAMPALLI,
Dy. Commissioner of Police,
X & H. O.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 6th March, 1943.
(3661)

TENDER NOTICE

CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (Purchase Branch) Ahmedabad House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay invites offers for one new or second-hand Diesel Engine 35 H.P. to drive centrifugal pump delivering 10,000 G.P.H. against a total head of 250 ft., when driven at 2200 RPM. Offers with full particulars of the engine and quoting reference to enquiry No. MP/8C/Misc. 919 should be sent to the above address by the 15th March, 1943. 3680

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CHAPLIS FRONTIER PATTERN of sizes — 5,165 Pairs.
Tender No. P|SY|8F|3882

Price of tender forms, etc., is Rs. 5|- per set and is not refundable and forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or by Money Order only to the Controller of Supplies, Purchase Branch, Bombay, quoting tender number and remitter's full address on the coupon in the case of Money Orders.

Tenders will be received upto the 15-3-43. Samples against this Tender are required to be submitted to the Controller of Supplies, (Purchase Branch), Bombay, by the 15-3-1943.

Applicants not already on the list of approved contractors maintained by the Chief Administrative Officer, Purchase Branch, Department of Supply, must state in their applications for tender forms the name of their bankers.

A sample of the store required can be seen in the Office of the Controller of Supplies, Purchase Branch, Bombay, during Office hours.

(3681)

NOTICE

THE HINDUSTAN BICYCLE MANUFACTURING & INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the Hindustan Bicycle Manufacturing & Industrial Corporation Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation at Phulwarisharif, Patna on Saturday the 20th March, 1943 at 2-30 p. m. for the following purposes:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and pass the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1941.
(2) To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
(3) To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business that may be brought forward in accordance with the Articles of Association

The SHARE TRANSFER REGISTER of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 5th March, 1943 to 20th March 1943 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board
For Hindustan Bicycle Manufacturing & Industrial Corporation, Limited.
The Industrial Syndicate,
(Managing Agents).
(Sd.) S. N. SAHAY
(Rai Bahadur)
Managing Director.
The 27th Feb, 1943.

3686

Public Notices

DACCA UNIVERSITY

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a Professorship in the Department of Chemistry on a salary in the scale of Rs 600-50/2-1,000 p. m. initial salary depending on qualifications. The appointment will be made for two years in the first instance to be renewed till the age of retirement on approved service. Nine copies of applications and of all testimonials together with the name and addresses of three references must reach the Registrar not later than the 31st May, 1943 For full particulars please apply to the Registrar, Dacca University P.O. Ramna, Dacca, East Bengal, India. 3677

NOTICE.

THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (Purchase Branch) Ahmedabad House, Ballard Estate, Bombay invites tenders for the supply of stores detailed below:—
HAMMERS, CHISELS, SHOVELS, PUNCHES, SAWS, SCREW DRIVERS, BITS AUGER, TAPES MEASURING, SPANNERS, SCRAPERS, etc., etc.

Tender No. MP/8K/7617

Price of tender forms is Rs. 3 per set and is not refundable and forms are not transferrable. Payment should be made either by cash or by M. O. quoting tender No. and remitters full address on the coupon.

Tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. on 15/3/1943. 3679

NOTICE.

WANTED a WORKSHOP SUPERINTENDENT in the grade of Rs. 150-10-200 plus Rs. 30 P.M. as Motor Cycle Allowance for the Ahmedabad Municipality.

QUALIFICATIONS & EXPERIENCE, etc:—Must be a first class Mechanical Engineer or one possessing equal qualifications of a recognised technical college or institute, having a practical experience of at least 5 years in any municipal workshop or local factory. Must also be well versed in the theory and practice of automobile engineering. Preference will be given to one, who has proved his capacity for the organisation and administration of a large workshop. Age to be not more than 35. To a properly qualified and experienced hand, even higher salary may be offered.

Servants of the Ahmedabad Municipality are allowed to apply.

Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and with all the necessary particulars must reach the Undersigned on or before the 31st March, 1943.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office.
Ahmedabad,
5th March, 1943.
3676

Auction Sales

TO LOVERS OF WORKS OF ART AND OBJECTS OF DECORATION.

A Choice collection of antique Persian carpets with court scenes, hunting and floral designs, Bokhara carpets, English reversible wool-pile rugs, 4 New Indian carpets 13-10x9-10 of attractive design, Tiger skin mounted heads, Rare gold ashrafies (gold coins) of Moghul period, diamond and emerald rings and pair amethyst bracelets of old workmanship, Jade fire screens, Ivory Hindu Deities, set of Hindu God and Goddess in marble, Jain Manuscripts, architechtural sculpture, carved black-wood furniture decorative porcelain, brass, bronze and other objects of decoration, will be sold by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY 10TH. MARCH, 1943, AT 3 P. M. (N. S. T.), at the room of the undersigned.

On view two days previous to sale: 11 A. M. to 5-30 P. M.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

EXPERT PALMIST & SPIRITUALIST

PROF. E. KHUDA BUX. See him at Carlton Hotel, Room 9, Behind Taj, Bombay 1, Highest testimonials from Lords, Ladies, Viceroys, Governors, Admirals, Commanders-in-Chief, A.D.C.'s, Maharajahs, etc., etc.

As regular as clockwork
-but no daily dose!
Science says bowel-irregularity causes much ill health, including headache, tiredness and skin trouble; but tile "remedy" which forms a habit merely substitutes one burden for another.
"Medilax" Brand Laxative Pellets do not call for daily use. Clinical experience confirms that their good effect lasts for several days. They are gentle and sure in action. Their oval shape and silver coating ensure easy, pleasant swallowing.
MEDILAX
Rs 1/4 and Rs 3/ of all Chemists. In case of difficulty V P P annas 9 extra from
INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO
187/12 A. Lohar Chawl Bombay
MEDILAX

U. S. PLANES RAID RANGOON

Three Jap Vessels Sunk In River

NEW DELHI, March 8.

Three Japanese merchant vessels in Rangoon river have been sunk or damaged as the result of action by the Tenth U. S. Air Force, states 'Communique' from the Rear Echelon Headquarters of the United States Army Forces China-Burma-India.

A 5,000-ton cargo ship was reported resting on the bottom of the river at Elephant Point from action not reported previously.

On March 6 a formation of heavy bombers attacked two other ships in the river south of Rangoon. One 400 feet in length received one and possibly two direct hits. The damage to the stern was indicated and when last seen heavy smoke was issuing from that vessel. Near hits were claimed on the second ship.

The enemy landing field at Pagoda point was damaged in a low altitude attack, a second bomber formation attacked docks at Moulmein from low altitude. All bombs are reported to have fallen in the target area and fire was observed to be burning when the bombers started for their home base.

On the way home from low altitude bombers machine-gunned the lighthouse at Alquada Reef, a lightship at China Bakr and a radio station with two masts at Diamond Point. Considerable damage is reported.

A third bomber formation attacked Myitnge Bridge south of Mandlay, which the enemy ceaselessly seeks to restore for service. Approaches to the bridge are claimed to have been damaged. Attempted interception by enemy fighters failed. All our aircraft returned safely.—A. P.

R. A. F. Raids On Burma Targets

NEW DELHI, March 8.

Yesterday R. A. F. attacked Auktaungbyin about 4 miles north of Akyab says India Command joint war Communique. One aircraft is missing.

Enemy aircraft were over Rathodaung area yesterday but no reports of casualties or damage have been received.

INDIAN WOMEN FOR FREEDOM AND EQUALITY

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, March 8.

On behalf of the women of India Begum Hamidali sent a message of greetings to the International Women's Day celebration gathering at Peace Theatre yesterday, expressing the solidarity of the women of India with freedom loving men and women all the world over in their fight against Fascism, for justice, equality and social security.

PHILLIPS HOLDS DISCUSSION WITH EDITORS

BOMBAY, March 8.

Over 40 newspaper editors from the city and the province were present at an "at-home" given by the Provincial Executive Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference this evening, to meet Mr. William Phillips, Personal Envoy in India of President Roosevelt.

There was an informal and "off the record" discussion between Mr. Phillips and the editors for nearly three-quarters of an hour. —A. P.

Phillips' Talks With City Leaders

Mr. William Phillips, President Roosevelt's Special Envoy in India had a busy day on Monday meeting leaders of public opinion at the U. S. A Consulate, Ballard Estate.

In the morning he had a long talk with Mr. Howard Denovan, American Consul.

Later in the day Mr. K. T. Shah discussed with him the economic conditions of the country.

Subsequently Sir Chimanlal Setlvad, Sir Chunilal Mehta and Dr. Mr. R. Jaykar also had a talk with Mr. Phillips on the situation in the country.

Zamindar's Mysterious Disappearance

SUKKUR: News has been received here of the mysterious disappearance of Seth Shivalomal, a Zamindar of Jacobabad, from his house. It is learnt that he was called by some unknown persons and had gone with them in a car.

Mr Madhavdas, eldest son of the Zamindar and editor of the "Sindhu" who is undergoing three years' R. I. under Frontier Regulations in Sukkur Jail, has applied to be released on parole.—United Press.

MRS. DURGABEN DESAI LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

POONA, March 8.

Mrs. Durgaben Desai, wife of the late Mr. Mahadev Desai, and her son returned from the Aga Khan Palace this afternoon after three weeks' stay with Gandhiji. They left for Bombay immediately.—United Press.

The Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality is to remain superseded for six months more from March 28.

India Govt. Clerk Gets Two Years' Jail

Convicted For Possession Of Prejudicial Literature

(THROUGH A. P. AND U. P.)
NEW DELHI, March 8.

The Additional District Magistrate convicted today a clerk of the Government of India office for possessing prejudicial literature and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment under D. I. R.

Two students who are stated to be members of the local Communist Party were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each for alleged pasting of some prejudicial posters on January 26 last.

One person prosecuted by the police for asking one Government servant to leave his job and join the Congress was acquitted.

RAIDS AND ARRESTS IN ASSAM VILLAGES

GAUHATI (ASSAM) Mar. 7.

A number of villages including Chamota, Belsor, Bon Aon and Kaithalkuchi were raided by the police on March 3 and 4 and about 44 persons of Pokwa and Dharampur Mauzas of the Kamrup District under Nalbari police station have been taken in custody and remanded to jail.

Mr. Pratap Chandra Goswami, a pleader and several teachers of high and middle English schools of the villages of Gondhia, Chamota, Nongaon, Belsor and Ripuya Bathan are among those arrested. —A. P.

ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED IMPERSONATION

KARACHI: Mr. Gurucharan Singh, hailing from Jullunder, was arrested by Military Police under D. I. R. for posing as a military officer. It is reported that Mr. Gurucharan Singh who was in military uniform was seen knocking about the Napier Road and when questioned he said he was a military officer posted at Lahore and on leave in Karachi.

FINE & STRIPES FOR SABOTAGE

SATARA: One person was fined Rs. 300 and awarded five stripes for committing an act of sabotage. Another person was fined Rs. 25 and awarded six stripes for a similar offence. Miss Sushila Kuber, a worker of the Mahila Mandal at Karad, was arrested under the D. I. R. Mr. B. N. Chavan, ex-member of the Satara D. L. B., has been arrested.

SIND GOVT.'S REFUSAL

KARACHI: The Government of Sind have, it is understood, refused to accept the suggestion of the Karachi Municipal Corporation to afford facilities to six members of the Corporation under detention under the Defence of India Rules to attend a meeting of the Corporation so as not to incur the disqualification by being absent from the House for more than six months.

KHADI BHANDAR MANAGER ARRESTED

AHMEDNAGAR: The record room of the Mamlatdar's Kutcherri in the City was set on fire, as a result of which a portion of the record was damaged. The manager of the local Khadi Bhandar was arrested under D. I. R. Three persons who were arrested for taking out a procession in the city were let off after signing a bond to be of good behaviour for one year.

ELEVEN PERSONS CONVICTED

POONA: Eleven persons of Baramati were awarded two years' R. I. eighteen months' R. I. and one year's R. I. each under three counts for setting fire to the post office and the railway station at Baramati on August 13, 1942. The sentences will run concurrently. A reward of Rs. 5,000 has been declared to be given to any person giving information leading to the arrest of the person or persons responsible for the bomb explosion in the Capitol Cinema.

'CHAVADIS' SET ON FIRE

BELGAUM: About nine village chavadis were set on fire and five village 'daftars' damaged. The record and furniture of the village school at Shivapur were set on fire. The door of the Central English School at Hosur was broken open and the records set on fire. Four local merchants were taken into custody for observance of 'hartal' in the city

132 POLITICALS INTERNED

LAHORE: During question hour in the Assembly today the Premier stated that ten girls had been arrested under Rules 38 and 56 of D. I. R. on December 9 in Lahore. They had been taken to the Old Anarkali police station and not beaten as alleged in the question. The Magistrate had seen them and they had not made any complaint to him. The Government revealed that 132 political workers had been interned in the Province and it was not possible to ascertain how many of them held anti-Japanese and anti-Fascist views

PREMISES OF CONGRESS COMMITTEES "NOTIFIED"

CALCUTTA, March 8.

The premises occupied by the Haripal Congress Office known as "Haripal Kalyan Sangha" in the district of Hooghly have been notified as places used for the purposes of an unlawful association.

The premises of the Burdwan District Congress Committee, Katwa Sub-Divisional Congress Committee and the Katwa Town Congress Committee, all suspended, have been notified as places used for the same purposes.

Several rooms at the College Street Market of the Calcutta Corporation have also been notified as places used for the same purposes

RELEASED AND REARRESTED

Amulya Kumar Ghosh who had been arrested on February 23 under the Defence of India Rules was discharged by the C. P. M. on the police report that no sufficient evidence was forthcoming against him. Immediately after release he was re-arrested under the Defence of India Rules and sent to jail for detention

TO REMAIN UNDER SUSPENSION

The supersession of the Nadia Municipality has been extended by six months from March 12.

6 MONTHS FOR PASTING POSTERS.

NEW DELHI: Two members of the Delhi Communist Party who were arrested on January 26 for pasting posters on walls at Kashmere Gate were sentenced to-day to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment each by the Additional District Magistrate —A. P.

Reasonableness Tells At Last!

How Madras Central Station Incident Was Closed

MADRAS, March 8.

With reference to the incident at the Madras Central Station on Wednesday when a European passenger is reported to have occupied the lower berth in a first class compartment reserved for Dr. Lakshmanswami Mudaliar Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, and refused to vacate it, it is learnt that soon after the train left the Station Dr Mudaliar told the passenger concerned that if he had requested him for the lower berth on grounds of health or similar personal considerations, he would gladly have let him have it.

Dr. Mudaliar told him he had not thought, however, that anyone should be encouraged to defy law or rules made thereunder and he felt such an act was a disservice, the more so at the present time.

After a few minutes' conversation, wherein a fellow passenger joined, the passenger concerned expressed his regret and requested Dr. Mudaliar to occupy the lower berth which he did.—A. P.

Reorganise Syllabus For Education Of Girls

LAHORE, March 8.

A strong plea for the re-organisation of the syllabus for the education of girls and the introduction of theology as a University subject was made by Mrs. Mahmooda Salim, daughter of late Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, addressing the annual Convocation of the Islamia College for women this morning.

Mrs. Mahmooda Salim issued a note of warning against blindly following the syllabus prepared for men as it had failed to produce the right type of women needed for the country. She assured that the keen interest manifested by her father in the affairs of the college would be continued by other members of the family.—A. P.

Non-Stop Trading In Karachi Cotton Market

KARACHI, March 8.

The Karachi Cotton Association has resolved that until further notice the Karachi Cotton Market shall remain open all the 24 hours on all days except Sundays and that no holidays other than Sundays shall be observed. The resolution comes into force from 12/00 noon on Tuesday 9th March, 1943 In pursuance of the above resolution the Karachi Cotton Market during the current week will open at noon on Tuesday 9th March and will close at 12/00 midnight on Saturday 13th March, 1943. -A. P

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

OPEN AIR

Carnival Dance

(Organised by K. S. Lynn)

IN AID OF
THE NAVY SHEEPSKIN JACKETS LEAGUE

Saturday, March 13th

from 9-30 p.m. to 2-30 a.m. at

THE G. I. P. RLY. INSTITUTE, BYCULLA

C A B A R E T

(GUEST ARTISTS)
MISS BARBARA CROSBY
(First solo appearance since dancing before the Queen of Spain)
AND BARBARA'S CO-EDS

TWO BANDS
BERT NISSIM AND HIS MERRYMAKERS

RONNIE ORSMOND AND HIS SWING BAND
with SHIRLEY GALE

TWO DANCE FLOORS
FULLY LICENSED BAR
HANDSOME PRIZES

ADMISSION
Lady & Gent Rs. 3
Extra Lady Rs. 1-2.

DRESS:—
EVENING DRESS OR UNIFORM ESSENTIAL

BOOKING OF TABLES, Etc. at ROSE & CO., Fort.
OUR BOOK SHOP, Byculla.

Space kindly donated by LEVER BROS. (INDIA) LTD.

CAPITOL at 4. 6-30 & 9-30 p.m

FIRST RUN IN B'BAY

WITHIN THE LAW

An M.-G.-M. hit with

RUTH HUSSEY, TOM NEAL

A Woman's Soul Laid Bare!

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

TODAY—LAST DAY:

Paramount's Epic of the PRESENT WAR—

"WAKE ISLAND"

TOMORROW:

DIANA BARRYMORE ROBERT CUMMINGS

BETWEEN US, GIRLS

WITH KAY FRANCIS

SONGS YOU'VE NEVER HEARD BEFORE

KUMARI **JYUTHIKA RAY**

AND

KUMARI **SAVITA RAY**

will GIVE A MUSICAL CONCERT
Also: Dances by Malati Devi
Mohanlal Pande "Jhoola"
DANCE BY BABY LALITA & BABY SUDHA

THURS. MARCH 18, 9-15 P.M.

CAPITOL

Rates: Rs. 11-8, 8, 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2.
Booking: Tele. 45120.
C/o School of Indian Music.

AS A TORCH-BEARER
OF
HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

LALAJI

throbs with the pulse of a NEW NATION
with
YASHODHARA KATJU,
KRISHNAKANT, YAKUB, KABULI,
ETC.

SWASTIK

Tele: 41561
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

EROS

Theatre De Luxe
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Phone 22519

LAST TWO DAYS!

CARMEN MIRANDA
BETTY GRABLE, JOHN PAYNE,
in 20th Century-Fox's

"SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES"

in gorgeous Technicolor
Also—Latest War News

NEXT THURSDAY!

Unmasked: The column behind the fifth column!

Preston Foster & Brenda Joyce
in 20th Century-Fox's

"LITTLE TOKYO, U. S. A."

Plans Open. Book right now.

OUR GRAND NAVROZ ATTRACTION

COMMENCING THURSDAY
18TH MARCH, 1943

Meet—A new, radiant Sonja in her most colourful, captivating hit ever!

Sonia Henie & John Payne

in 20th Century-Fox's

"MARRIAGE ON ICE"

with Jack Oakie and Sammy Kaye and his orchestra

Plans open.

Book in advance.

CONSPIRACY!
Between LOVE & YOUTH
in
ASIATIC PICTURES

YAD

Director: MAZHAR KHAN
Starring:—VEENA, SATISH, MAZHAR, AZURI, SHAHZADI.
Daily 3 Shows: 5, 7-30, 10 p.m.

NOVELTY

ZENANA SHOW TODAY
12-30 noon of
DALSUKH PANCHOLI'S

ZAMINDAR

Directed by: MOTI GIDWANI

12th WEEK

NEW WEST END

OTHER SHOWS
3, 6-30 and 10
A 'FAMOUS' RELEASE.

DANCE AND DRAMA
LOVE AND LYRIC

You've Everything in HIND PICTURES'

KALJUG

Starring:
SITARA, NAZIR, KUMAR, GOPE, AZURIE

DRAWING CROWDS AT

LAMINGTON

Daily: 4-45, 7-15, 10 p.m.

IT'S A GRAND MUSI COMEDY!

NAVYUG'S
PAHILI MANGLAGOUR
Starring— SHEPPARD, SWAMI MODAK, JUNNARKAR
Direction

JOIN THE CROWDS
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15, 10 P.M.

CENTRAL

City And Suburbs

TO-DAY

Hindu: Falgun Shud 3, 1999
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 2, 1362
Parsi: Meher 6, 1312
Sunrise: 7-54 a.m. Sunset: 7-45 p.m.
Hightide: 1-42, 14-11. Lowtide: 7-57, 20-03.

AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Wake Island" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Within The Law" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"In Which We Serve" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"My Favorite Blonde" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Amritmanthan" 4, 7 and 10
CITY LIGHT—"Rai Saheb" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sharda" 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Beti" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Tamanna" 4-30, 7-15 and 10
SUPER—"Gora Kumbhar" 4-15, 7 and 9-45
STRAND—"Panama Hattie" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EROS—"Springtime in the Rockies" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
NEW WEST END—"Zamindar" 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Prarthana" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Pahila Palna" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Kaljug" 4-45, 7-15 and 10
CENTRAL—"Pahili Manglagour" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Pardon My Sarong" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
AURORA—"Week-End in Havana" 4, 6-30 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Khan-Daan" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
APOLLO—"Tarzan's Secret Treasure" 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kismet" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
METRO—"Yankee Doodle Dandy" 3-15, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Lalaji" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawab" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Sunday and holidays 1 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Yad" 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

DNYAN—PRASARAK MANDALI: A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society, today (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (New S. T.) at the 'Sir Jivanji Modi Memorial Hall', K. R. Cama Oriental Institute,' Apollo Street, Fort, by Dr. Erach Jehangir Taraporewala, on "The Science of Language". Mr. P. G. Shah will preside.

PUBLIC LECTURE: Under the joint auspices of the Rahnumay-e-Mazdayasnan Sabha and the Gatha Society, Mr. Manilal C. Parakh will give a public lecture in Gujarati on "The Life of Ahuramazdian devotion" at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (1st floor) 136, Apollo Street, Fort, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Rustom J. Modi will preside.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY: Under the auspices of the Dadar Branch of the Theosophical Society, Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will deliver a public lecture in Gujarati on "From Manhood to Godhead", to-day (Tuesday) at the Palemkote Hall, Parsi Colony, Dadar, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS (PARSI AMBULANCE DIVISION): Mr. C. G. Vakil, Advocate will speak on "Casualty Organisation" at Lady Willingdon Building, opposite Metro Cinema, corner of Esplanade Maidan to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. illustrated with charts and slides.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: As there is a by-election by delegates of Registered Trade Unions to-day (Tuesday), in the Corporation Hall between 2 p.m. (B.T.) and 4 p.m. (B.T.) the meeting of the Corporation called for that day at 2 p.m. is cancelled.

ARTILLERY FIRING PRACTICE: Artillery firing practice will take place in Bombay on March 15, 22, 25 and 31.

BADMINTON TOURNAMENT: The finals of the Badminton Tournament of the Bhagini Samaj Club will be played at the Cricket Club of India at 2 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday). An exhibition match will also be played.

CITY MILK SUPPLY: The Bombay Suburban Cattle Owners' Association, Santa Cruz at a meeting held recently resolved to supply milk to the public at the rate of Rs. 22 per maund.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION HONOURS DR REHMAN

The Muslim Students Union, Bombay, which was founded in 1915 by the efforts of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, unanimously elected at its 27th annual general meeting, Dr. M. B. Rehman, Principal, Ismail College, Andheri, as its honorary patron "in recognition of the signal services rendered by him to the cause of Muslim education in general and towards the welfare of the Muslim students of the province of Bombay in particular." Many distinguished public men, including H. H. the Aga Khan, Peersaheb of Baghdad, Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayetullah, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sir Rahimtulla Chinoy are patrons of this Union, but Dr. Rehman is its first and only honorary patron.

OPEN ATHLETIC MEET: A meeting of prominent athletes was held in Bombay on Friday last when an Union of Bombay Olympic athletes was formed. It was unanimously decided that an open athletic meet should be organized in Bombay at an early date. It was also felt that in the absence of any open athletic meet in Bombay this year such an enterprise by the athletes would prove useful in fishing out new talents in Bombay and thus improve the standard of athletics. Amongst those athletes present on the occasion were "Jamy" Jameson the well-known all rounder, R. N. Utchil, R. J. Mistry, B. A. Haidepur, and others. Will the athletes, anxious to participate in the forthcoming athletic contest communicate with Mr. R. N. Utchill, 2/1 Zaveri Nivas Kennedy Bridge, Bombay-4, or Mr. R. J. Mistry, D. Reward, 192 Tardeo Road, Bombay.

COLLECTOR INVESTED WITH BADGE: BOMBAY, Monday.

The Governor of Bombay invested Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Vaidya, Collector and District Magistrate, Surat, with the badge of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, at Government House. —A. P.

FOR HOLDERS OF BARLEY STOCK

Barley has been included in the list of articles of commodities for which every person in the City of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District, holding a stock of more than 10 maunds is required to submit a declaration to the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay on every Tuesday beginning from March 9.

Mehli Mehta's Violin Recital

Mr. Mehli Mehta, who can without hesitation be claimed as India's leading violinist, gave a violin recital on Monday evening, with Mons. Jules Craen and the Bombay Symphony Orchestra. The feature before the interval was Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole", exquisitely rendered and the orchestra brightening up from the second movement, inspired by the brilliant solo performance—in fact the delicate colourful dance movement of the Scherzando, and the sensuous phrasing of the Intermezzo, were remarkably perfect. A series of shorter pieces followed with Miss Bapal Kapadia's able accompaniment at the piano. It is difficult to pick out any items for special commendation as they were all equally brilliant, but the rendering of Rimsky—Kodsakoy's "Hymn to the Sun" was exceptional and unsurpassed. In view of the length of the programme the soloist could only respond with a single encore in spite of repeated calls from the audience. Ravel's "Tzigane" Rapsodie was brilliant, and Mons. Craen must be congratulated on the very effective support given by the orchestra and on the perfect balance maintained between the violin and the orchestra. The high standard of the recital was no surprise to the audience, but Bombay is undoubtedly proud of its great virtuoso, as was clearly indicated by the ovation he received at the end of the concert.

ACQUITTED ON APPEAL

MADRAS.—In the Madras High Court, Mr. Justice Horwill passed orders on Monday on a criminal revision petition acquitting Mr. Kissan Singh and two others from Coimbatore who had been convicted under the Defence of India rules and sentenced to 10 months' each by the First Class Magistrate Coimbatore.—A. P.

NO QUESTION OF SAFEGUARDING: NO FUNDING

(ContinFued from Page 1)

quoted from his illustration of a mouse which according to him should be considered to be non-violent if it defended itself with its teeth against a cat. What was happening was that a small force of half a dozen policemen were confronted by violent mob of hundreds. Which of these, he asked was comparable to a cat and which to a mouse? If the small force of policemen was the mouse that was the non-violent party. He did not disclaim Government must and did use repression at certain times to meet the situations that occasionally arose. He had never denied that force must be met by force and crimes must be repressed but Government could not be condemned for any measures taken to repress crime.

He went on to give figures of convictions of Congressmen after trials numbering 30,000 up to the middle of January compared with nearly 70,000 in the movement of 1932-34 and claimed that no one could say that the action taken had been excessively repressive.

UTILISATION OF STERLING BALANCES

The House rejected without a division Mr. Neogy's cut motion to discuss the utilisation of sterling balances.

Mr. Neogy referring to the Finance Member's remarks about the importation of suspicion into the discussion of the subject, pointed out that the Secretary of State himself talked about the funding of these obligations. Mr. Neogy suggested that the demand was probably repeated on the occasion of the Finance member's visit to England.

Sir Jeremy intervening declared this was quite inaccurate.

Mr. Neogy said Indian opinion demanded that British and other Foreign investment in India must be acquired with the help of the Sterling balances. He also wanted to know whether any action was proposed on behalf of the Indian Government as regards the maintenance of the value of Sterling, whether any guarantees were to be obtained from H. M. Government in this matter and whether the convertibility of sterling into Foreign currencies would also be ensured, and whether steps had been taken to see that in the event of a depreciation in the value of sterling, this country would not stand to lose. The uncertainty about the circumstances of the postwar world, was the very reason why this country wanted to safeguard her position. It was an irony of fate that India should play with the dice loaded against her.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta pointed out that against 614 crores worth of currency notes issued in this country, a currency reserve of the order of 445 crores had been kept away from India. He was fully in support of Britain and the United Nations so far as the war was concerned, but if the war ended against the United Nations, he asked where would Indian currency be. (B.T.) and 4 p.m. (B.T.) the meeting of the Corporation called for that day at 2 p.m. is cancelled.

The repatriation of sterling debt had been achieved at a heavy cost to India and without even consulting the Indian people, and now they were being asked to be grateful for it.

Mr. Nauman said that it was generally suspected that sterling would not be able to maintain its position after the war. He therefore did not consider it a sound proposition to have sterling balances for the postwar period.

RAISMAN'S REPLY.

Sir Jeremy Raisman said that it would hardly be possible for a matter of this kind to be discussed with complete freedom in any Legislature and there were many aspects of such a question with which Governments could only deal in consultation with each other, and it was quite impossible that at every stage of the relations of countries in matters of this kind should be fully explored and explained in public discussion.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who declared full support to the United Nations asked the crucial question what would happen if Britain and the United Nations were defeated. The finance member's answer was that in that event India and the world would lose a great deal more than the money they were discussing. India, Sir Jeremy went on, had a stake in victory. All the United Nations stood or fell by victory in this war.

NO SAFEGUARDING; NO FUNDING.

Replying to Mr. Neogy's remarks about the evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, Sir Jeremy said there was all the difference in the world between the proposal regarding pensions then suggested and the proposal now made. There was no question now of safeguarding; no question of funding. It was not as if you were handing over money to anybody else. The result of the investment would come back into your hands and you had the same discretion as ever in the application of these funds. It was still in the stage of proposal and was still under the consideration of the Government of India and not actually formally put before His Majesty's Government.

Dealing with Mr. Neogy's criticisms of the reconstruction fund, Sir Jeremy said that it must be remembered that after this war the position would be different from what it was a few years ago. It would not be a case of a world producing vast quantities of goods and looking eagerly for customers.

The position for a long time would be exactly the reverse. There were the devastated countries of Europe, China and Russia and there was the enormous material damage which Britain had herself suffered. In these circumstances was it absurd to foresee difficulties in getting goods from any part of the world? Our proposition therefore was that we should set to work to examine our own circumstances and see to what extent we could prepare now and put ourselves in a position to take advantage of the circumstances as they would exist after the war. If anyone saw a sinister motive in that the Finance Member could not understand it.

Sir Cowasji intervening asked would the obligation which Britain was incurring to India be capable of being transferred to other countries, so that India would receive goods from other sources?

Sir Jeremy said his answer was that it depended on the circumstances of the relations which would obtain in the postwar world between Britain and other countries. That was a simple statement of fact. The Sterling balances represented a debt from Britain to India.

NOT DEBT BUT MONEY.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir interrupting again said: "The Hon. member calls it a debt from England to India. I do not know whether that is the right expression to use. At any rate what I believe it to be is a certain amount of money in sterling belonging to India in England. The debt has been paid. It is there in sterling with the Reserve Bank: It is no longer a debt. It is money there. The question was, if exchange is available between England and America, will there be anything in the way to stop India buying from America, provided exchange is there, provided the Sterling can buy the Dollar?

Sir Jeremy Raisman: I am afraid I have not really got time to explain that point. The point is that in so far as the sterling credits are not at present convertible into goods, they are in the nature of a debt, and that is the correct way of looking at it. They are not actually money immediately available for conversion into goods or services.

Surely, the Finance Member went on, the proper approach to this question was this, India was making a certain contribution to the war effort of the United Nations. If as we all hoped, these efforts resulted in victory, India would have certain claims to make on the postwar world on the basis of her contribution to the common victory and on the basis of the needs of her people. He did not believe that it would be to the advantage of India to try to put her case in any other way.

NEW DEAL FOR I. M. D.

Mr. Frank Anthony withdrew his cut motion relating to grievances of the personnel and students of the I.M.D. after the war secretary, Mr. Trivedi replying to the debate disclosed that the whole question of Non-commissioned personnel of the I.M.D. including that of its status and emoluments was under active examination of the authorities and a decision would be announced in the near future.

PRESS CENSORSHIP.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, by his cut motion raised a debate on the attitude of the Government towards the press in India and the working of press censorship. After tracing the history of the relationship between the Government and the press since the Delhi agreement of November 1940 he said that here was a general unwillingness to work the agreement on the part of the provincial Governments. He reminded the House that there were no popular Governments in many provinces and public meetings had been banned almost throughout the country. It was through the medium of the press alone that the public could bring their grievances to the notice of the authorities. He asserted that through the system to Press advising, Government were able effectively to prevent publication of certain category of news through the news agencies. Although the system was purely voluntary, papers which did not accept the system of Press advising, Government were often given by the Press Advisers on the telephone further restrictions had been placed on the press in May last. The speaker urged in conclusion that the Press Control should be centralised and be handled by the Government of India.

MAXWELL'S SUCCESS!

The Home Member, Sir Reginald Maxwell complimented Mr. Krishnamachari on his reasonableness and said that there was nothing he said to which Government objected. Sir Reginald said:—"If there is one thing I have worked hard for ever since 1940 it is to improve the relations between the Government and the Press. I believe that I have been successful.

I can honestly say that I have given the best consideration to the newspapers' point of view and put their point of view to the Provincial Governments and have often succeeded". He reminded the House that there were strong influences at work to persuade the newspapers to their view point. He also reminded the House that newspapers and press were in the concurrent list and the whole administration of the press rested with the Provincial Governments. It was therefore very difficult to take the whole matter out of Province to province and particularly in the provinces where ministries were functioning. It was difficult to impose conditions on them. The policy the Government of India had adopted was this. In matters of All-India importance they endeavoured to place certain objectives before the Provincial Governments and leave it to the provinces to work out and achieve those objectives. The Government have stressed that those objectives were to be reached by voluntary agreement with the press.

EDITORIAL COMMENT NOT BANNED.

Sir Reginald said that editorial comments had not been subject to any restrictions. But if any newspaper published anything which was regarded as objections from an All-India point of view action was taken against such a paper. He regretted that the Government has failed to get the necessary co-operation from the "Hindustan Times". The Home Member promised to enquire whether any restrictions had been placed on publishing, by the vernacular press, news items which had appeared in the English press. He however did not think that any instructions were given to newspapers on the telephone. As for the present position, the Home Member said that the Government had approved of the Bombay Resolution of the Newspapers' Editors' Conference of October 2nd and had responded to it at once. As a result almost all the provinces accepted the resolution in the spirit in which it was offered. This did not indicate any breach and so long as co-operation was offered Government would welcome it and meet it.

The motion was rejected without a division.

DEARNESS QUESTION.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's cut-motion to discuss the question of dearness allowance was rejected by the House without a division.

The mover maintained that in the face of a 125 per cent rise in the cost of living, the average dearness allowance of 30 per cent was not at all adequate. He urged the Government to fully compensate their loyal workers, because starvation was the worst "fifth-columnist".

Moulana Abdul Ghani said some sort of relief had been provided for the Government employees. It would have been better if something was done for the unemployed who were literally starving.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed said though the dearness allowance sanctioned was a great relief, yet it was not adequate.

Sir Edward Benthall, War Transport Member replying to the reference to the grain shop schemes of different Railways said that as a result of returns sent by various railways it was known that about five lakhs of railwaymen were within the scope of these schemes. He believed the figures were correct.

RAISMAN DEPRECATES LIBERAL DEARNESS ALLOWANCES.

Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member, declared that the Government were fully and deeply conscious of the difficulties and hardships not only of their servants but of the general public. Speaking of Government servants, he said, in addition to their wages, Government does provide them a good deal of shelter and clothing. The finance Member deprecated the action which a certain section of Industrial employers was following in the grant of liberal dearness allowances and bonuses and said that such grants were really at the expense of the general tax payer.

The Assembly rejected the resolution, and adjourned till to-morrow.

In the Assembly this morning the Chair ruled out of order Mr. Govind Deshmukh's adjournment motion to discuss the "failure" of the railway authorities to prosecute the European passenger resisting attempts to enable Dr. A. Lakshmana Swami Mudaliar Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, to occupy the seat reserved for him and detaining the train for half an hour to the inconvenience of Dr. Mudaliar and the public.

The War Transport Member, Sir Edward Benthall, said he had no information about the incident except the report in one newspaper.

The Chair ruled that the matter was neither urgent nor of sufficient public importance to occupy the time of the House.

LUCKNOW LEADS

LUCKNOW, Mar. 8.

For the first time in the history of municipal administration in India, the law prohibiting begging by detention in the poor house was enforced in the city of Lucknow on Saturday.

About 20 beggars, of all castes and ages and of different types—disabled, diseased, mentally deficient, drug addicts—were rounded up under the supervision of Medical Officer of Health and Superintendent of the Poor House, and removed to the poor house run by the Lucknow Social Service League for six months' detention.

MAXWELL'S CLAIM

Says Govt. Policy Is Not To Place Any Restriction On Editorial Comments

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 8.

Sir Reginald Maxwell was surprisingly conciliatory to-day in the Assembly in his reply to the debate on Mr. Krishnamachari's cut motion regarding Government's relations with the press and to the working of censorship.

The Home Member claimed that the situation was on the whole 'satisfactory' and said that Government preferred the method of voluntary agreement as far as possible. He further claimed Government's policy was to place no restrictions on editorial comments but deal only with publication of certain classes of factual news when necessary.

The only incident in the debate was when Mr. Krishnamachari complained that the Delhi authorities had asked the "Hindustan Times" not to publish photographs of Messrs. Aney, Sarkar and Mody on the day their resignation was announced. Sir Reginald replied that he would be very surprised, indeed, if such a thing had happened.

APPEAL ADMITTED BY PRIVY COUNCIL

LAHORE, March 8.

It is understood that the appeal filed by the Punjab Government against the decision of the Special Bench of the Lahore High Court quashing the police investigation against Khawaja Nazir Ahmed, formerly Special Official Receiver, Punjab, has been admitted by the Privy Council.

It may be recalled that a complaint filed by Mr. K. L. Gauba against Khawaja Nazir Ahmed was sent by Mr. K. H. Henderson, District Magistrate of Lahore, to the police for investigation in August last but Sir Douglas Young, the then Chief Justice of the Lahore Court stayed the order of the District Magistrate and the petition was finally disposed of by the Special Bench of the Lahore Court which passed orders quashing the District Magistrate's order directing police investigation into Mr. Gauba's complaint. —United Press.

Madame Chiang's Health

WELLESLEY (Massachusetts), March 8

Madame Chiang Kai-Shek was in good spirits to-day and had apparently improved in health, after being near the point of collapse when she visited her old college here yesterday. She walked in the college grounds today and to-night was visiting Boston to receive honorary citizenship.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

TUESDAY, March 9.

Delhi I.—Programme

5 p.m. Ghazalen aur geet 5-15 Ramanand Sharma 5-25 Gulabbai, 5-35 Karim Khan, 5-50 Vilayat Husain, 6-5 Zinat Begam, 6-15 Gulabbai, 6-45 Recitation, 6-50 Ramanand Sharma, 7 Baton ki baten 7-15 Gulabbai, 7-25 Zinat Begam, 7-30 Recent and readable, 7-45 For villagers only 8-30 Zinat Begam, 8-45 Jangnama, 9-45 Filmi gane, 10 Zinat Begam, 10-5 Airvoice orchestra 10-15 Sipahi ka nagbma, 10-25 Gulabbai, 10-30 Ramanand Sharma 10-40 Gulabbai 10-45 Zinat Begam

Bombay I.—Programme

8 a.m. Haridas and Ann Roy, 8-5 News in Hindustani, 8-15 News in English, 8-30 Jahanara Kajjan, 8-50 News in Marathi, 9 News in Gujarati, 9-10 V. S. Nasikkar, 9-20 Gujarati songs 9-30 Sardarbai Karadgekar, 12-30 p.m. Sindhi songs 12-45 News in Marathi 12-50 News in Gujarati, 12-55 News in Hindustani, 1 Marathi songs, 1-30 News in English, 1-45 Lunch-hour music, 5 To-morrow, 5-5 N. G. Gokhale, 5-15 U. M. Maniar, 5-25 Jaltarang solo, 5-35 G. M. Khasgiwale, 5-55 Local news and announcements, 6 Children's half-hour, 6-30 News in English, 6-40 News in Hindustani, 6-45 News commentary, 6-50 U. M. Maniar, 7 "In the Poets' Parlour, I" 7-15 N. G. Gokhale, 7-30 V. S. Nasikkar, 7-45 News in Marathi, 7-55 News in Gujarati, 8-5 Jahanara Kajjan, 8-20 In the news, 8-25 Music, 8-30 "Personalities I've met", 8-45 Jangnama, 9 News in Hindustani, 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani, 9-20 News in English, 9-30 B. B. C. News relay, 9-45 Sylvia Nunes and her trio, 10-5 Cesar Coelho, 10-15 Interlude, 10-20 Esther Joseph, 10-35 Debroy Somers band

Bombay II.—Programme

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay I, 8-5 Instrumental music, 8-15 to 8-50 As in Bombay I, 8-50 G. M. Khasgiwale, 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay I, 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay I, 5 to 7-15 As in Bombay I, 7-15 Interval, 7-30 Commercial news, 7-45 Sardarbai Karadgekar, 8-5 to 9 As in Bombay I, 9 G. M. Khasgiwale, 9-20 V. S. Nasikkar, 9-30 Amir Bakhsh, 9-45 Jahanara Kajjan, 10 "Navatach Lagna", 10-30 Sardarbai Karadgekar.

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—TILAK.

The Bombay Chronicle

SEARCH FOR THE KEYS

A number of prominent men from different parts of the country are meeting to-day in the city to consider what steps should be taken to end the present deadlock. The problem is obviously not easy to solve as it cannot be solved without the help of Government, and they do not seem to be in any mood to help. But if those leaders who are willing to help clearly decide upon what they themselves should do and what they should ask Government to do and if they do their own part well, Government may yet change their attitude. What then should the leaders decide to do? It is obvious that no settlement worth the name is possible without negotiations with Gandhiji and Congress leaders and, therefore, negotiations must be opened with them either in jail or outside it Lord Strabolgi and many others in England and India think the most helpful thing for this purpose is for Government to release Gandhiji and other political prisoners. We agree but Government don't. So, according to Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, to-day's meeting will start with the modestest possible object and that is "to put pressure on Government to give Mahatma Gandhi an opportunity to discuss the situation with leading non-party men in India." He obviously regards this as the first step forward and expects that that will naturally lead to the second and so on till some sort of settlement emerges. The release of Gandhiji may well have been the irreducible minimum demand of the leaders. But they obviously believe in pursuing the line of least resistance. Let us hope it will not be too long a way.

If the leaders who meet to-day have already decided to start with a demand for nothing more than interviews with Gandhiji, their main discussions will perhaps be regarding the ways and means "to put pressure on Government" so as to induce them to concede this demand. It should be obvious that everything depends upon the preparedness of the leaders to exert pressure on Government in all peaceful and legitimate ways as and when they become necessary. We are sure that, if they make earnest and constant attempts to rally public opinion in support of their objective, they are bound to get popular support and thereby exert adequate pressure on Government. The value of to-day's meeting will depend less on the nature of its demand than on the leaders' preparedness for the agitation necessary to exert due pressure on Government. We would also suggest that for the present the meeting should concentrate on this one issue, namely, the demand for interviews with Gandhiji. Other issues like the nature of a provisional Government or Pakistan and the minority problem in general have all their undeniable importance but they can be helpfully discussed with Gandhiji in the first instance and other Congress leaders thereafter.

While concentrating on the demand for interviews with Gandhiji the leaders may well attempt to persuade those engaged in violent activities at least to suspend them pending a statement thereon by Gandhiji. It is certainly desirable that all violent activities should stop. But they will not stop automatically merely because Gandhiji's unflagging devotion to non-violence is made known to several leaders or has been proclaimed in one of his letters to the Viceroy. For many people have been misled by the pro-violence propaganda of non-Congress agencies and by the attempts of Government to make out that violence has been permitted or condoned by the Congress. Regular propaganda is necessary to remove that deplorable misconception. And as most Congress leaders are in jail and, therefore, unable to carry it on, we trust it will be undertaken by other leaders. It is not enough for any leaders to condemn violence in an occasional resolution or press statement. They must make ceaseless attempts to maintain an atmosphere of non-violence. The leaders' meeting in Bombay will have done a great service if it helps, on the one hand, to check the violence in the country and, on the other, if it persuades Government at least to permit interviews with Gandhiji with a view to further negotiations for a settlement. On a similar occasion in the past the late Maulana Mahomed Ali summed up the task that faced the country then as a "search for the keys to unlock the gates of Yeravda jail" where Gandhiji was imprisoned. To-day a similar search has to be made—and made successfully and as quickly as possible—for the keys that will unlock the gates of the Aga Khan's Palace at Poona.

Marking Time

The special correspondent of the Associated Press on the Burma front considers it "a fact" that no major invasion of that country can take place now in view of the approaching monsoon. This "fact" will set at rest all hopes and doubts in this connection though it will occasion very little surprise in any quarter. All those months while everybody from Field Marshal Wavell to the junior-most army spokesman was engaging in a verbal offensive and iterating and reiterating the firm intention of Britain to reconquer Burma, precious little was being done to put those pronouncements into practice. Great hopes were aroused when activity began some months ago on the Arakan front but the offensive soon turned out to be merely an exercise in mock warfare. And now the monsoon which saved India from the Jap advance last year will continue to do so! That is the only consolation we can draw from the "fact", doled out by the back door by the A. P. correspondent.

While we do not profess to understand the high strategy of the British G. H. Q., it is easy to visualise the serious repercussions on China of the Allied failure to open the Burma road. We have had various warnings about the serious economic plight of China and Madame Chiang Kai-Shek herself took the opportunity during her historic address to the U. S. Congress to appeal to the Allies to expedite their offensive against Japan. The present decision to the contrary will only enable Japan to consolidate her hold on her new-born Empire and to exploit it to the last ounce. In other words it means that Japan will be in a far better position to resist the Allies next year than she is to-day. It is really a pity that while all these months General MacArthur is exacting a heavy toll of the enemy in the Australian theatre, General Wavell has been only marking time in New Delhi. Failure to conquer Burma this year means that India will remain exposed for a long time yet to aerial attacks, if not worse. That is not the least unfortunate part of the situation.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

The Air Offensive

The Anglo-American air offensive against Germany has not, strictly speaking, been maintained as a round-the-clock affair, but it has certainly been continued by day and by night for a much longer period than ever and there are as yet no signs of its dying out. This is gratifying because it is somewhat unexpected. But there are hints also of a further extension of the offensive. Sir Stafford Cripps, the present Minister for Aircraft Production, has announced that planes are now being turned out in the required quantity and of the required quality. His predecessor, Lord Brabazon, has declared that the R.A.F. is now ready to bomb the main source of one of Hitler's vital requirements the Ploesti oilfields in far off Rumania. If the offensive is extended as Lord Brabazon hints and is pressed with the effectiveness which the R.A.F. has proved and which Sir Stafford Cripps promises for the future, Hitler and his satellites are in for a bad time. But the success of an air offensive, however, considerable and widespread, cannot, of course make up for the absence of a Second Front.

A Gamble?

Field Marshal Rommel launched his offensive against the Eighth Army on Saturday morning. His two attacks on that day were beaten back with heavy losses, one report more imaginative than realistic, going so far as to suggest that those losses have been disastrously grave. The German Commander, however, remained undeterred and resumed his attacks on Sunday but unsuccessfully. Rommel's persistence is rightly interpreted by an American commentator to mean that his offensive is the real thing. Does it arise out of desperation or a sense of superior strength? If he has struck in sheer desperation then his gamble can end only in one thing, a disastrous defeat for the Afrika Korps and also perhaps a very precipitate exit of all Axis forces from Tunisia. But apparently Rommel feels that he is strong rather than desperate. For, as the American commentator himself suggests, the German wants to "defeat" the Eighth Army. So far as it is possible to judge from known facts, a "defeat" is unlikely.

Under-Polished Rice

The Madras Government deserve to be congratulated on their Order for the licensing of rice mills which will enable them to issue directions to the millers to under-polish rice. The rice to be polished will be as good as hand-pounded rice and will retain a large portion of the outer covering which contains valuable vitamins essential for health. Besides, such rice is more satisfying and, therefore, economical. Ordinary milling removes about 10 per cent of the best part of the grain. If the loss is reduced to, say, 5 per cent or less there will be an appreciable gain in the conservation of rice and also in its nutritive value. We understand that similar action is taken by the Governments of Mysore and Travancore. But it is time the change was effected throughout the country.

Shocking Sentence

The Additional District Magistrate of New Delhi is reported to have sentenced a clerk of the Government of India Office to two years' rigorous imprisonment for nothing more than possessing prejudicial literature. If the fact is as stated, the penalty is out of all proportion to the nature of the offence. It is shocking in the extreme. Many persons preserve "prejudicial" literature out of sheer curiosity or because of its rarity or historical or psychological significance. We do not know if in the present case the possession of prejudicial literature was coupled with any criminal intent. In the absence of any such intent the offence is only technical and two years' rigorous imprisonment for it smacks of vindictiveness.

INFLATION ON SCARCITY?

(By G. D. BIRLA)

II.

People in the U.S.A. and the U.K. have of late been talking of the evil of inflation and its remedy or remedies. And rightly so, in view of their peculiar position. But our problem is totally different from the problem of those well-off countries, and it is not right that some of us should not only be repeating the anti-"inflation" slogans which are current there, but should also be suggesting that the methods adopted in those countries must be ruthlessly applied here.

What are the methods adopted in England to check the rising tendency of prices? They are as follows:—

1. Greatly increased taxation. Taxes have been so devised as to make them fall on every class—from the rich to the poor.
2. Compulsory investment in Government loans.
3. The rationing of commodities and the fixing of their prices to ensure that people do not consume beyond a certain limit.

In England since all available man-power is employed in producing goods for war purposes, there is no scope for any increase in production to satisfy civilian needs. Naturally, what is being sought and planned there is a curtailment of civilian consumption. Since the appetite is sharp and the food available inadequate and since more food cannot be produced, what they are planning there is an imposed dyspepsia so that the craving for food will be automatically reduced and what is "inadequate" will be rendered "adequate."

If we are to imitate British methods, we have to enforce this self-denial on the Indian consumer. That would, of course, mean making the burden of taxation heavier still, putting a ceiling on wage-earner's wages, taxing the consumer's purchases, compelling even the lowest paid to invest a part of his earnings in Government Bonds and restricting his consumption in accordance with a rationing scheme. But is this the way to remove want and privation, to promote general welfare and happiness? Certainly not, and yet we are asked in all seriousness to believe that this is the solution of our problem, that to ensure our safety and our welfare, we must go the British or the American way. It has not been realized by those who advocate these methods that there is a great contrast between the two positions, the one in England or America and the other in India.

THIS BALLOON BARRAGE

Everyone looks up at the monster balloons that float in the sky and everyone admires the changing colours as they shimmer in the sun. Some people are inclined to be amused by what seems a childish display. These things surely cannot stop bombs.

The intention behind the balloon barrage was never to stop bombs. What it does is to suspend above the city a forest of steel cables which force the enemy aircraft to keep to a certain height, a height convenient for the gunners on the ground. The cables completely prevent any dive bombing.

Each balloon is tethered to its site by a steel cable. The sites are co-ordinated through a Central Command and these static air defences of the city can be controlled exactly. The sites are strategically chosen, and with the barrage in force, the enemy pilot who is foolhardy enough to attempt to dive down over the city puts himself in danger of having his aircraft cut in two. The strength of the cable and the speed of the aircraft will do that.

By day the pilot may see the balloon, and knows he must keep above it. By night he can see nothing and the "terror of the wires" is very real.

The balloon itself is made of the finest silk, is filled with a special gas and raised and lowered by machinery. In high wind, bad weather, and storms it may have to be lowered quickly.

Constant watch must be kept on the weather, and the men who have charge of the barrage, the men of the Barrage Balloon branch of the Royal Air Force, have the most monotonous job of the war. But they must stand to their stations unprotected throughout every raid.

Each balloon has quite a small crew and these men live in small huts or often in tented accommodation on sites. They need a skilled knowledge and need to keep a constant watch and enjoy none of the facilities of an established camp.

FAST AND ITS TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT

By Dr. D. K. MEHTA, Director Nature Cure Clinic and Sanatorium.

In order to understand the why and wherefore of various treatments that are neccessary to be dispensed during a fast of an average person, with sufficient weight and vitality and without any chronic disease in him, it is necessary to know certain fundamental physiological laws working behind it.

For better understanding of the lay public, the high sounding technical words are avoided here as much as possible. When the body is not supplied with nutrition, the "fuel" necessary to maintain its heat and the activity of internal organs as well as the mind, even when the system is at complete rest, will be drawn from three sources, (1) whatever "fuel food" is available in the blood stream, (2) from accumulated fat, and (3) from other tissues such as muscular and vital tissues, including those of vital organs and the nervous system. After the available fuel food in the blood stream is used up, the fat is broken down and utilised. When the "fuel" liberated from that source is also insufficient, the vital tissues mentioned under No (3) are drawn upon.

* * *

Now in order that fatty tissues are properly "burnt", a certain amount of "blood sugar" is essential just as proper draft of air is necessary for coals to burn properly. Otherwise the "combustion" of fat is improper and results in "by-products" in the form of acetone bodies and fatty acids. These by-products when they accumulate in the blood stream, lead to what is known as "acidosis," some of the main symptoms of which are nausea, vomiting, de-hydration of the system and drowsiness. During such a "Crisis" the patient cannot drink water and throws out of his system more fluids thereby looses more body-weight than the average of one pound a day. If the water cannot be supplied to the body in any other way for any length of time, the blood thickens and "clots" form in it. These, when carried through circulation to vital organs, impair their function if not stop them completely. Thus when one such clot lodges itself in the blood vessel supplying the blood to the heart, called coronary blood vessel, it leads to stoppage of the heart and instant death; or if it lodges in some minute blood vessel of the brain it may cause paralysis. The acidosis is common to any one who is fasting particularly on water only, but some persons are more susceptible to it than others. The former develop visible clinical symptoms whereas others do not do so because of certain counteracting factors in their system even though acidosis is present in the blood.

* * *

When the other vital tissues mentioned above are "burnt" improperly the by-products arising therefrom are certain protein "waste products" such as "xanthoprotein" and other so called "purine bodies". These when not properly eliminated through the depurating organs particularly the kidneys, accumulate in the blood stream and give rise to what is called "uremia", a form of blood poisoning with waste matter which is ordinarily excreted by the urine. Uremia, is however, not a common crisis during a fast, but it is developed in those who do not excrete the "waste matter" through their kidneys due to improper functioning of the same for one reason or another.

Over and above the two above-mentioned conditions, if the fasting person is suffering from some "chronic" complaint especially due to morbid accumulation, that chronic condition is likely to become "acute" and add to the above complications.

* * *

These are principles but what the treatments should be will depend upon the condition of the patient at the time, particularly when the patient's weight and vitality are below par and if any of the vital organs are defective.

Hence, even if we do not take into consideration the psychological and the spiritual side—the existence of which I personally am absolutely convinced about—of a fasting person, for scientific conduct of a fast, it is essential to give treatment to increase elimination of toxic waste matter from his system, according to his physical needs to counter-act the above condition.

For that purpose, certain treatments are dispensed to make one or more of the four depurating organs (bowels, kidneys, skin and the lungs) to function efficiently, such are enemas and bowel-washes to encourage elimination through the colon, introduction of water in the system by mouth or rectum or by injections to activate the kidneys; sweating treatments like sweat-baths and hot sheet-packs to activate the skin; and keeping the patient in a surrounding where there is fresh air, while maintaining an equable temperature of the same.

Over and above the eliminative measures necessary during the management of a fast, it is also necessary to improve circulation in various parts of the body since this also "slows down" during a fast. For this reason, other sets of treatments are dispensed such as massage of various kinds, sponging, warm tub baths, and packs, showsr and sitz baths, etc., according to the need and the condition of the patient at the time.

* * *

The physical treatment of a patient during a fast is comparatively of less technically important than the subsequent management after the fast is broken.

It has been found by experience that the weight and the vitality that are lost during a fast, take at least double the number of days to regain and that too when the fasting person is young and of normal health. In the case of persons of subnormal condition and of poor weight and vitality, it takes a correspondingly longer time for recuperation. Even a layman, if he has any experience of a fast, must have observed that when all goes well during the fast, the loss of body-weight is at the rate of one pound a day; whereas the gain after the fast is round about half a pound a day, and much less if the subsequent treatment for increasing the "metabolism" is not undertaken but the system is merely "left to nature".

But more important than the regaining of weight is the recuperation of lost vitality, i.e., the strength of tissues of the vital organs, of heart, kidneys, etc., particularly when some of them are "burnt" up during the fast.

During the first week after breaking the fast, even though nutrition is supplied to the system, the patient actually feels colder and weaker than during the last days of the fast because of certain physiological changes that occur in his body. That stage, however, passes away when the 'store" of "body sugar" that has been drawn upon during the fast, is replenished and the necessary amount of the same comes into circulation.

Subsequent to the above-mentioned physiological changes, the actual regaining of the lost vitality, begins. It is one thing just to eat food, however, carefully graduated and balanced, after a fast, but quite a different matter to see that it is digested, i.e., absorbed into the blood stream and, more than that assimilated from the blood stream into various tissues of the body. This function of digestion and assimilation, if not managed but "left to nature," the recuperation is slower. In the first few days, the tissue cells absorb increasing quantities of nutrition but soon get "choked" up with the same in many cases. Thus, the physiological changes leading to growth are "slowed down," and even hindered, resulting in what are known as "Crises", such as fevers or aggravation of the chronic complaints if present in a patient.

ENEMY BOATS SUNK OR SCATTERED

Result Of Action Off East Coast Of England

LONDON: It is officially announced that a short naval action occurred off the east coast of England early this morning. One E-Boat was destroyed and others scattered.—Reuter.

Three Nazi Bombers Destroyed Over Britain

LONDON, March 8.

It is officially announced that three German bombers were destroyed in raids over Britain last night.

The Swedish radio states that anti-aircraft guns went into action last night (Sunday) when three foreign planes flew over Malfoe. The planes came from the south-west.

SARAT BOSE URGES RELEASE ON PAROLE

CALCUTTA, March 8.

Replying to a short-notice question in the Bengal Assembly, to-day, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, the Chief Minister, stated that he was told that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose had wired to the Home Member, Government of India, to be released on parole to attend the Sradha ceremony of his father-in-law.

Replying to another question as to the desirability of requesting the Government of India to release Mr. Bose on parole, the Chief Minister said that the Government of Bengal could not intervene.—United Press.

SURAT: According to a report received here dacoities were committed in the houses of a police patel and two Muslims at the village of Arnama in Pardi Taluka. The dacoits decamped with property worth Rs. 1,500.

A WAY OUT OF DEADLOCK

Mr. D. M. Namjoshi writes:—

A desire is widely expressed that the political deadlock in India should be speedily ended. The question is: how can that be done?

If the deadlock is to be ended either the Government or the Congress must take the initiative. Government made their first offer in August 1940, which was rejected and the Government sat tight till March 1942, when they put forth the Cripps proposals, as, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari told foreign correspondents at Poona, there was imminent danger of a Japanese invasion of India. Rajaji also said that he saw no prospect of Government reviving the Cripps proposals as the danger of a Japanese invasion of India no longer exists. This means that the Government would take no initiative although it may not be said with certainty that they will not be prepared to settle the deadlock even on the basis of the Cripps proposals.

If the Government would not take the initiative the Congress must. The Government insist that the Congress must accept the responsibility for the recent disturbances. This is quite impossible. The utmost that the Congress can do is to retract the expression of the intention to start civil disobedience, for the August resolution contained no more than a mere expression of an intention to start civil disobedience and that too in certain contingencies.

The Congress based its August demand for total power on the then existing imminence or the possibility of a Japanese invasion. Such an invasion could not have been effectively countered by Indians unless they possessed the necessary total political power. The position is supposed to have changed now. In view of that and in view of the guarantee of the preservation of India's freedom from Japanese occupation by reason of the presence of U. S. troops in India it should be possible for the Congress to modify its demand for total power here and now and to retract the expression of the intention to start civil disobedience. But this is possible only if Government desire such a reconsideration and release the Congress leaders to make it possible.

Lady Lumley On Importance Of Maternity And Child Welfare Works

"We have here at this joint general meeting four institutions which are devoted to what, I think is by far the most important side of Social Work—I mean the care of mothers and children. You will perhaps say that this is a biassed judgement, coming from one who is a mother herself, with a family of five; but I think it can be justified, for it is logical after all, if you are out to do all you can for the welfare of your less fortunately placed fellow men and women, to begin at the beginning and devote your attention to the young people of this world, so that the rising generation can get the best start in life" thus said Lady Lumley presiding over the annual meeting held under the combined auspices of Bombay Mofussil Council, and the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association.

In the course of the speech she mentioned about the difficulties which arose out of war and hoped that the Associations would continue their work in spite of difficulties of the times. She welcomed the establishment of units in rural areas, which would tell the people the importance of Maternity and Infant Welfare. She also referred to the need for trained workers.

Lady Lumley thanked the members for the Souvenir and the kind references about her and said that she would leave behind with them her sincere wishes for the work in future.

ANNUAL REPORT

The Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, the B. P. Baby and Health Week Association and the Bombay Mofussil Maternity Child Welfare and Health Council continue to co-operate with each other in their activities under the leadership of Lady Lumley.

17 Maternity Centres, 8 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and 25 Child Welfare Centres are affiliated to this Council. The affiliation of 5 Welfare Centres was withdrawn at the end of this year. A total grant of Rs. 31,849 was disbursed to the Centre.

PRIZES FOR GOOD WORK.

The Governing Board decided during this year to award prizes to the Welfare Centres which ranked high in the quality of their work, with a stipulation that the prize money was to be utilized for feeding infants. The Bijapur Infant Welfare Centre showed the best and most consistent results for the last five years. The second best results have been shown by the Broach Welfare Centre. The first prize of Rs. 75 and the second prize of Rs. 25 are awarded to the two Centres mentioned above. The Village Maternity Homes at Tasgaon (Dt. Satara) and at Khed-Shivapur (Dt. Poona) have shown commendable results and we have great pleasure in awarding them the 1st and 2nd prize of Rs. 75 and Rs. 25 respectively.

FOUR TO HANG IN RY. CASE

JORHAT (Assam), Mar. 8.

Four persons were sentenced to death and three others to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each in the Sarupathar Railway Case in which 31 persons figured.

One accused turned approver and one is still absconding. The rest were acquitted.—United Press.

STANDARD CLOTH FOR BENGAL

CALCUTTA, March 8.

It is learnt that the Government of Bengal have decided to constitute an Advisory Committee in connection with the proposed import and distribution of standard cloth in the Province.

Arrangements for the distribution and sale of standard cloth will be made by the Provincial Government in consultation with the proposed Advisory Committee and with the approval of the Central Government.—A. P.

Navsari Muslim Educational Society

The Secretary of the Navsari Muslim Educational Society, Bombay writes:—

Muslims of Navsari are educationally backward because their financial condition is so poor that they cannot prosecute their studies further than Std. IV of a primary school. They cannot undergo even expenses of school-fees, books etc., and consequently they are compelled to leave their studies. They now feel that unless and until they possess a free Middle or High School of their own, the doors of higher education will remain closed to them.

In order to achieve the aforesaid object of having a free Middle or High School, a society viz Navsari Muslim Educational Society has been established. The society is trying its best to collect fund for establishing the aforesaid school and has turned out successful to an extent of collecting a fund of nearly Rs. 5,000 within a couple of months.

We appeal to our Muslim brothers and trusts to consider their poor and needy brothers' case sympathetically, send their subscription at the following addresses: (1) Sheth Ismailbhai Mohammadbhai Banat walla, Surma Merchant, 280 Pala Galli Bombay 9; (2) Gulamnabi B. Toafiq Honorary Secretary Navsari Muslim Educational Society, 15-17, Banatwalla Building, IV Floor, Nishanpada Cross Lane, Dongri, Bombay.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

NEW DELHI, March 8.

In the Assembly this morning the Chair ruled out of order Mr. Govind Deshmukh's adjournment motion to discuss the "failure" of the railway authorities to prosecute the European passenger resisting attempts to enable Dr. A. Lakshmana Swami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, to occupy the seat reserved for him and detaining the train for half an hour to the inconvenience of Dr. Mudaliar and the public.

—A. P. I.

* * *

We don't see what Mr. Devadas Gandhi gains by publishing his statement. His effort as also that of Dr. B. C. Roy to ridicule the lime juice story cannot succeed.

Hasn't the truth, brought out under such authoritative chaperonage as that of the British and Anglo-Indian Press, to say nothing of medical correspondents, proved decisively and finally that the Fast was a fake?

* * *

New Delhi message: "The ninth session of the National Defence Council will be held at the Viceroy's House on April 12, 13 and 14. H. E. the Viceroy will preside."

And our distinguished compatriot, Sir Reginald Maxwell, will treat the Council to a comprehensive report on India's National Defence.

* * *

Post-War Planning In U. P.

—Headline.

On the line, we confidently trust, of Sir Maurice Hallet's present post-"rebellion" planning.

* * *

At the meeting of the A. I. Muslim League Council, Mr. Jinnah, says a report, "said that during the recent critical months the Muslims of India stood solidly united behind the League."

Of course, they did. But where was the Muslim League?

* * *

A Press Note announces that "on April 1, the Indian Air Force will be ten years old."

That explains it. We mean that is why it is still in the primary school stage.

By the way, we wonder if the choice of the date was deliberate.

* * *

"General MacArthur's success (in the Battle of the Bismarck Sea) is without parallel."

—Anglo-India.

Field Marshal Wavell's success in the Battle of Wait and See is also without parallel.

* * *

Describing Saturday's fighting, Algiers Radio announced: "Rommel's defeat in front of the Mareth Line is graver than his previous one."

He was, however, still attacking on Sunday.

'We Have Pilots—Give Us Planes', Says Madame Chiang

Madame Chiang Kai-Shek attended the President's regular press conference on February 19th, during which the President said China would in the long run probably be the most important test base of operations to hit Japan, according to a Central News report.

President Roosevelt's forecast followed a statement by Madame Chiang that China wanted more munitions and planes from the United States. When Madame Chiang expressed this hope, President Roosevelt made a most explicit promise thus far to give China more aid. He said the Chinese might ask how soon or when such help would come. President Roosevelt said it would come just as soon as the situation would allow.

President Roosevelt opened the conference by introducing the press as a body to Madame Chiang. He said Madame Chiang would answer questions provided they were not of the catch type. Madame Chiang then stood up to greet the reporters. She said she had visited all Chinese fronts and seen Japanese swords without feeling any fear, but when she saw so many reporters with pencils flashing over note paper as the President began to speak, she felt some sensations which she first thought might be fear. She said when she saw so many smiling faces, she knew she was among friends. She paid a tribute to the age old axiom that the pen is mightier than the sword.

Referring to the question whether her visit was official, Madame Chiang said she first came here for her health. A reporter observed that her speeches before Congress had raised questions of policy and brought forth ideas which might percolate into the official mentality of Washington. He then asked if her visit had some official connection. Madame replied that she would leave that to the reporter to judge. This produced a hearty friendly laugh.

Another reporter immediately asked if President Roosevelt had approached her with the suggestion that she became his liaison official with Congress obviously referring to her speeches before Congress. This question produced an outburst of applause and laughter. Madame replied that she did not believe the President needed her or anyone else in that respect. The reporter then asked how the United States could help China. President Roosevelt interjected by saying that he could answer that himself, the answer being to send more munitions. Later, Madame discussed the need especially of planes.

Madame Chiang said China was using all the manpower she could muster against Japan under the limitations imposed by a lack of munitions. She said the Chinese cannot fight with bare hands, although she has fought for five and a half years without air protection and fought only with swords. She spoke appreciatively of the U. S. A. A. F. in China and said that China had trained pilots but no planes. In response to an inquiry as to how the Allies can get planes to China, Madame said President Roosevelt had solved so many great problems and passed through so many crises with flying colors that she felt she could leave to him the solution of that problem. She said the presence of the U. S. A. A. F. had made China feel that the United States' heart and soul was with her.—China Information Bureau.

The Executive Council of Dacca University decided to close the University for the summer vacation from the 12th March to the 9th May, both days inclusive. It will be recalled that the University classes were kept closed from February 3 to March 14 following the disturbance in the University on February 2.

MADRAS ORDER TO UNDER-POLISH RICE

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The Madras Government has issued the following order regarding Rice Mills' Licensing Order:—

In view of the deficiency in the present rice harvest and in the absence of rice imports by sea, it has become necessary to take every possible step to conserve foodstuffs, especially rice. In the traditional method of husking rice by hand pounding, a comparatively small portion of the grain is removed. After the advent of milling machinery, a higher degree of polish was attained. This gives the grain a more attractive appearance, but removes a larger part of the outer portion of the grain. Scientific research has demonstrated that the portions so removed contain vitamins, essential for health. The Government of Madras is therefore issuing an Order which comes into force from 5th March, 1943, for the licensing of rice mills which will enable them to issue directions to the millers to under-polish rice. Rice so produced will resemble hand-pounded rice in retaining a larger portion of the valuable outer covering than is retained in highly polished rice. The Order requires that all millers shall take out a licence at once and the conditions of the licence require that mills shall process grain as follows:—(i) In machines of the single huller type grain (paddy) shall be passed through the huller only once (ii) In machines of the double huller type grain (paddy) shall be passed through the first huller only and (iii) In automatic machines the milling shall be stopped as soon as the rice receives half the polish hitherto applied.

U. S. Air Force Pounds Jap Positions In Rangoon

NEW DELHI, March 8.

Three Japanese merchant vessels in the Rangoon river have been sunk or damaged as the result of actions by the tenth U. S. Air Force, states a communique from Rear Echelon headquarters, United States Army Forces, China, Burma and India.

A 5,000 ton cargo ship is reported resting on the bottom of the river at Elephant point from an action not previously reported.

On March 6th, a formation of heavy bombers atacked two other ships in the river south of Rangoon. One, 400 feet in length, received one, and possibly two direct hits. Damage to the stern was indicated, and when last seen, heavy smoke was issuing from the vessel. Near hits were claimed on the second ship, 300 feet in length. The extent of damage is not at present known. An enemy landing field at Pagoda Point was damaged in a low-altitude attack.

A second bomber formation attacked the docks at Moulmein from low altitude. All bombs were reported to have fallen in the target area, and a fire the size of a city block was observed to be burning, when the bombers started to their home base. On the way home, from low-altitude, the bombers machine-gunned the lighthouse at Alquada reef, a lightship at China Bakr and a radio station with two masts at diamond point. Considerable damage was reported.

A third bomber formation attacked Myitnge bridge south of Mandalay, which the enemy ceaselessly seeks to restore to service. Approaches to the bridge were claimed damaged.

Attempted interception by enemy fighters failed. All of our aircraft returned safely.—A. P.

THOSE GAPS IN VICEROY'S COUNCIL

NEW DELHI, March 7.

It is gathered from reliable sources that the question of filling up the vacancies caused by the resignation of Messrs. Aney, Sarkar and Sir H. P. Mody, has been engaging the attention of the Government and that some definite announcement in this connection is likely to be made this week.

It is further learnt in this connection that the Overseas Portfolio has already been given to the Law Member provisionally, and this arrangement, it is felt, might be continued for some time to come. As regards the Supply portfolio, it is opined in competent circles that it may be added to the portfolio of some existing Member, but for the Commerce Department some new member is to be appointed as its responsibilities are very heavy and cannot be undertaken by any of the present Members as they are already overburdened. The possibility of Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar coming back to India to take over the Commerce portfolio is freely discussed in well-informed circles.—Orient Press.

PESHAWAR.—At a special meeting of the Afghan Jirga held under the presidency of Arbab Abdul Gaffur it was decided to hold an Afghan political conference in next April.

A public meeting held under the auspices of the Peshawar City Muslim League passed a resolution protesting against the reported extension of the Peshawar Municipality and requesting the Government to order fresh elections, failing which some form of direct action by the Peshawar Muslim League was suggested.—Orient Press.

DEFICIT BUDGET FOR ASSAM

Collective Fines Amount To Lakh Of Rupees

SHILLONG, March 8.

Introducing the Assam Budget for the year 1943/44 in the Assam Legislative Assembly, Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury, Finance Minister disclosed an estimated revenue deficit of Rs. 10,10,000.

The year 1943/44 will start with an estimated opening balance of Rs. 76,39,000.

Receipts are estimated at Rs. 10,48,08,000 (revenue receipts Rs. 3,64,29,000 and capital receipts Rs. 6,75,89,000).

The estimated expenditure has been taken at Rs. 10,73,18,000 (revenue expenditure Rs. 3,72,29,000 and capital expenditure Rs. 7,00,89,000) thus leaving a closing surplus balance of Rs. 43,29,000.

The revenue budget shows a deficit which is estimated at Rs. 8,09,000. This again does not reveal the true position as it includes (1) Rs. 1,00,000 on account of collective fines and (2) Rs. 18,90,000 less Rs. 17,89 000 shown on the expenditure side or Rs. 1,01,000 net on account of receipts from the motor transport organisation, the expenditure on which except for the recurring charges is debitabie to the capital head 55b.

The result is that the real revenue deficit is estimated to be Rs. 10,10,000.

The Assembly met at 11 a.m., to-day and the attendance was very thin. Congress members did not attend the session.—A.P.

GIRAUD DISMISSES HIGH OFFICIAL

Anti-Jewish Decrees Published Without His Authorisation

LONDON, March 8.

The Morocco radio reports that the High Commissioner for North Africa, General Giraud, has dismissed the departmental head in North African administration who is named Bouni, since the publication of Vichy anti-Jewish decrees in the official Algerian gazette on March 2.

The decrees were issued in Vichy on October 19 1942, just before the allied landings in North Africa.

General Giraud has withdrawn the official gazette which contained them from circulation. He explains in a statement broadcast by the Morocco radio on Sunday night that the decrees were inserted without his authorisation by the Government General of Algeria of which M. Bouni is director.

The decrees at Vichy is of course invalid in North Africa. The German occupation has interrupted the free exercise of French sovereignty.

We have to take the logical consequences. All that is necessary will be done. The decree dealt with the status of Jews who are natives of Algeria.

WHOLE BUREAU LIQUIDATED

Reuter's special correspondent at the Allied Headquarters in North Africa in a cable received early on Monday morning says General Giraud has not only dismissed the departmental head in the Algerian administration, M. Bouni, but also liquidated the whole bureau charged with controlling Jewish affairs.

This step has been taken as a result of publication of Vichy anti-Jewish decrees in the official Algerian Gazette.—Reuter.

London Demonstrations For Raising 150 Million Sterling For R. A. F.

LONDON, March 7.

Crowds unmatched since the coronation flocked through London on Sunday to speed the "wings for victory" campaign which aims at raising 150 million sterling in war-savings for the R. A. F.

The capital was gay with fluttering pennons and the flag of the Allies while martial music was scattered over the capital through amplifiers at every street corner.

Selling centres at Trafalgar Square and elsewhere were besieged and sold stamps and certificates which will represent substantial addition to the 30 million sterling raised on Saturday.

People clung precariously to every vantage point in the shadow of Nelsons columns and two bombs in front of a Lancaster bomber on view there were soon covered with six penny savings stamps.

Another bomber was on show amid the ruins near Saint Paul's Cathedral.—Reuter.

NAGPUR.—It is understood that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. K. M. Munshi are arriving here to discuss the political situation with Mahasabha leaders. It is learnt that some common formula, which may form the basis of future negotiations with other parties, has been evolved and which will now be discussed in Nagpur.—Orient Press.

Danish Boy Saboteurs' War Against Nazis

Organise Most Audacious Plots In Occupied Europe

LONDON, March 8.

Danish boys imprisoned for sabotage have carried out one of the most audacious plots in occupied Europe. They continued their activities against the Germans by means of nightly excursions from their prison cells.

In the first period of their war against the Germans, the boys robbed them of bayonets, revolvers and amunition and committed sabotage. When at last they were caught a whole arsenal was found in their hideout, including light weapons and many hand-grenades.

Despite the efforts of Danish authorities to protect them from German vengeance, they were sentenced to two and half to five years' imprisonment. A few months' later, the police issued warnings about a serious case of sabotage against the German army.

The warning marked second stage of the schoolboys' war according to M. Terkelson, who tells the story for the first time in "Denmark—fight follows surrender" to be published on Tuesday by the Danish Council of Information Office.

Using cold saw smuggled to them in prison the boys had cut through bars in such a way that a hard push would remove them. For many nights on end they climbed through the window to freedom.

They contacted friends in town, got them organised and carried out intensive sabotage against the Germans. But one night the R. A. F. came over and sirens were sounded while they were out.

They dared not go to shelter for fear of being recognised. Then policemen stopped them for failing to take cover, which one was compelled to do by law in Denmark. They were taken to a police station where they were recognised. This time they were sentenced from 10 to 15 years' imprisonment.—Reuter.

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Circumstances which you will fully appreciate prevent us, at the present time from sending to India, your favourite Biscuits . . . Afternoon Tea Assortment —Assorted Creams —Golden Puff— Cream Cracker— Glaxo —and Vita-Weat Crispbread. However, when Victory comes, we shall be permitted again to supply the shops and bazaars with these famous English Biscuits—until then—please remember . . . . . .

PEEK FREAN

ENGLISH BISCUITS

WILL COME BACK TO INDIA

SOMETHING TO LOOK FORWARD TO

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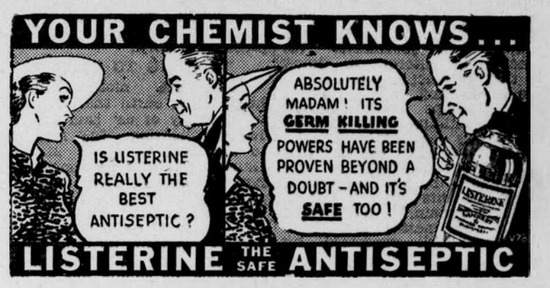
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR) TECHNICAL TRAINING SCHEME

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Knows What's What on a Farm! By BUD FISHER

THE BOYS STOP OFF AT A FARM ON THEIR WAY TO THE MOUNTAIN COUNTRY WHERE MUTT WILL TEACH!
HEY, MUTT! LOOK! EGGS OUT IN THE OPEN!
SURE! DIDN'T YOU EVER SEE THAT?
NO! I ALWAYS THOUGHT HENS LAY THEIR EGGS IN A COOP!
FARM ANIMALS AIN'T FUSSY! THEY MAKE THEIR NEST ANY PLACE!
MUTT! C'MERE! LOOK WHAT I FOUND NOW! A COW'S NEST!
COW'S NEST! WHERE?
THERE!

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To Fulfil Some "More Mission"

Gandhiji Explains Why Providence Has Saved His Life

His Fight With Death During Fast Was Most Amazing Spectacle, Says B. C. Roy

CALCUTTA, March 7.

"I DO NOT KNOW WHY PROVIDENCE HAS SAVED ME ON THIS OCCASION, POSSIBLY IT IS BECAUSE HE HAS SOME MORE MISSION FOR ME TO FULFIL',—THIS WAS WHAT MAHATMA GANDHI SAID AFTER THE FAST WAS OVER, REVEALED DR. B. C. ROY, PRESIDING AT A MEETING OF THE STAFF AND STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY HELD AT THE DARBHANGA HALL TO-DAY IN OBSERVANCE OF THE THANKS-GIVING DAY FOR THE SUCCESSFUL TERMINATION OF MAHATMAJI'S FAST.

After offering his heartfelt prayers to the Almighty for having saved Mahatmaji's life, Dr. Roy gave his impressions of "the Tapasya (penance) of a great devotee" which he witnessed.

"The whole fast", he said, "was in the nature of a religious ceremony. If you start from the beginning and go on to the end you will perceive that the whole thing was conceived by him as part and parcel of a religious ceremony.

He started by informing the Government that under certain conditions he was prepared to undertake a fast, which he called, a capacity fast. I think the word has not been properly understood by the people.

The word "Capacity Fast" was used in contradiction to another expression which he used in 1932, namely, "Fast unto Death".

In this instance he mentioned definitely that it was not his desire to die but that he would fast for 21 days because that was, in his opinion the period which he had to lay before himself as a period of Tapasya".

Dr. Roy explained that Mahatmaji took citrus juice with water only to give his system sufficient opportunity of expelling all the waste that must have been generating in his body in a large quantity due to the fast.

He said that was the only way in which he could give himself and the doctors the opportunity of getting proper elimination of the waste products from the system.

COMMUNION WITH HIGHER POWER

Continuing Dr. Roy said: "Mahatmaji started his fast with prayers and he ended his fast with prayers, and throughout the period he had kept himself in tune with Infinity.

Day in and day out while he was being nursed by doctors and nurses he was always in a state of communion with Higher Power: I CAN ASSURE YOU AND THROUGH YOU, ALL IN THE COUNTRY, THAT THE WHOLE PERIOD OF HIS FAST, THE WAY HE FOUGHT DEATH, THE MANNER IN WHICH, FROM HOUR TO HOUR, HE WAITED PATIENTLY FOR THE SUCCESSFUL TERMINATION OF THE FAST WERE SOMETHING OF A PRIVILEGE TO WITNESS.

It was like watching a yagna, like watching a devotee at his prayers, and after these prayers were over I saw him shut his eyes, leaning against the doors, I dare say, to feel the presence of the Almighty nearer his heart and then he broke his fast."

Concluding Dr. Roy said: "Mahatma Gandhi has been saved for us. What were the forces that operated, none of us knew. We had issued a statement on one day that if the fast was not ended it might be difficult to save him.

That is what we felt, that is what we were apprehensive of. Every minute during that fateful evening, night and the next morning was important. But the tide turned and the Almighty willed otherwise, and we pray to God that he might be alive with us for many more years."

IT'S A CALL FOR RE-DEDICATION

Giving his impression of the fast, Mr. Horace Alexander, Chief of the Friends' Ambulance Unit (India), who had been to Poona and saw Mahatmaji twice during the period of his fast, said that whatever other significance Mahatmaji's fast might have, "to me, I think above all, it is a call to re-dedication. In part, to me, it is solemn act of self-purification and re-dedication for the sins and sufferings of India and of the world.

I think that is purely a part of his message that he sent to us, by calling us to a fresh dedication of our lives in the service of suffering humanity. Whether it has any special relation to this country or even to the whole world, no one of us can tell."

Those present at the meeting included Mr Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, ex-Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, and Dr. Shymaprasad Mookerji.

WARNING TO DOCTORS

"There are more things in heaven and earth than is dreamt of by many of us" said Dr. B. C. Roy, elucidating the fact that, to the relief of all, Mahatma Gandhi was able to conclude his fast successfully when earlier reports of the progress of the fast were pessimistic.

Mahatma Gandhi had told the doctors attending on him, said Dr. Roy, that in case he became unconscious, he should not be given nourishment of any kind, and the doctors fulfilled this duty of carrying out his wishes.

If he could not take the water he needed owing to nausea, he was prepared, however, to mix it with substances that would make it more palatable, such as potassium citrate, sodium citrate, or even to some extent, with sweet lime.

As soon as he was able to take the water he needed, Mahatma Gandhi dropped the quantity of sweet lime juice that was mixed with it.

Dr. Roy recalled in this connection the case of Sir Rash Behari Ghosh, who was suffering from uraemia, but had strong objection to the administration of anything through certain channels such as veins.

He had given strict instructions in that respect to the doctors. These instructions of the patient were carried out faithfully, as had been the case in the present instance with Mahatma Gandhi's instructions also.—A. P.

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

Unpublished in India were a number of speeches made by British statesmen in the House of Commons. But from London newspapers which filter into this country one learns that many things were said in that august House of Commons which were never sent out to India. For instance from the "Manchester Guardian" I see that on September 10th 1942, Mr. Maxton, speaking in a debate, apparently on India, said: "Neither the Prime Minister nor the Secretary for India had the slightest desire to give self-government to India at all. (Cheers). It was part of the political philosophy of the *Herrenvolk*. Don't wait till you have got to concede to force what you could quite easily have granted out of decency." This is a report of a Commons debate in the "Manchester Guardian", so it can be relied upon. Note the cheers that met Maxton's words. I wonder if Sir Richard Tottenham would consider publishing a pamphlet of similar extracts, should we be willing to supply him with enough matter.

* * *

It is a matter of great disappointment to journalists (as distinct from editors) to know that they will not have the privilege of meeting Mr. William Phillips. Perhaps one cannot blame Mr. Phillips. Only once he made a little statement, when he said that "phases of the situation in India requiring discussion are being handled by high officials of the Governments of the U. S. and Great Britain." Then came the New York message in which Mr. Cordell Hull expressed his surprise at the statement, for he knew nothing about it. Later again this was corrected—somewhat feebly. After which Mr. Phillips must have realised that so long as he was in India silence was golden. We understand the obvious restraint under which Mr. Phillips must be labouring. But we hope that though he cannot speak to us here what is in his mind and in the mind of his President, he will at least convey to Mr. Roosevelt our disappointment at the utter silence he has observed on a question on which he should as an American have spoken fearlessly. It is sad to see the great American republic behave on India as if it was a branch office of Great Britain and dare not express an independent opinion—whichever way that opinion is. We don't expect sympathy and we have long learnt to beware of pity, but we want to know how we stand and how America stands in this war which is reputed to be for world freedom. So would you kindly take that message to your President, Mr. Phillips?

Dr. B. C. Roy answering questions put to him by the pressmen from home and abroad in which a lady U. S. War Correspondent is also seen sitting second from the left.

Americans Of 38 And Above No Longer Reserved

Will Have To Take Up Farm Work

WASHINGTON, March 8.

Men of 38 are no longer reserved from Sunday. Unless they take up farm work. This decision, taken by the United States Selective Service Board, aims at increasing the supply of farm labour.

SOCIAL SECURITY PLANS

Expansion of social security during the war to help post-war reconstruction was urged on Sunday by the United States Secretary of Labour Miss Francis Perkins at a conference of American Church Union.

Miss Perkins and other members of President Roosevelt's Committee on economic security are shortly recommending to the President plans for an expanded programme of social security.

Miss Perkins added: "The sense of security, which returning soldiers and sailors will have because their families are protected as well as themselves if such system is put into its beginning of rations now, will do much to stabilise our political and social development in future.

This is the period when for reasons of preventing inflation it is desirable to withdraw purchasing power from the market.

The post-war period will be the time when we want to release purchasing power to prevent too severe a deflation. The income of workers and employers can to-day bear the price of this increased contribution."

U.S. DESTROYER "BRAINE" LAUNCHED

America's fast growing fleet of merchant ships was further increased on Sunday when three thousand ton freighters were launched at Portland Maine. At Bath main destroyer "Braine" was launched.—Reuter.

228 AXIS AIRCRAFT LOST LAST WEEK

R. A. F. Loses 83; U. S. Army Only 8

LONDON, March 7.

The Axis lost 228 aircraft last week including 7 over Britain, 7 over Europe (3 shot down by R. A. F. and 14 by United States Aircraft), 7 over Malta and Middle East, 73 over North Africa and 134 in Far East.

R.A.F. lost 56 over Europe, two in Middle East and 25 in North Africa.

The United States Army Air Force lost 8 over Europe.—Reuter.

TURKISH PILOTS TO BE TRAINED BY R. A. F.

LONDON: Sixty-two Turkish airmen have left Ankara for Cairo where they will undergo a training course with the R.A.F in Egypt, says an Ankara message to the Independent French Agency. The training will vary from six weeks to three months.

Huge Collection In 'Wings-For-Victory' Drive

LONDON, March 8.

London's 'Wings-for-Victory' effort had reached the total of 4,477,135 sterling at noon to-day, including a million sterling from Imperial Chemical Industries. The Lord Mayor took the salute at a 'Wings-for-Victory' march past of representatives of all fighting and Civil Defence services.—Reuter.

"JAPS ARE REALISING THEIR MISTAKES"

LONDON, March 8.

Commenting on Prime Minister Tojo's statement that the world war must end this year, London "Times" to-day writes:

"If the Allies have made mistakes, the Japanese as is now clear even from General Tojo's bravado, have made an even more serious mistake in launching the war at all. They were confident of their ability to inflict crushing blows upon the British, the Dutch and the Americans with the help of the treacherous surprise attack.

What they failed to measure was the Allied capacity for recovery. They now find themselves committed to a long defensive war against enemies whom they cannot hope to outlast.

It was much the same mistake as that made by Hitler when he suddenly fell upon the Russians in 1941."—Reuter.

700 DISTRIBUTE RATION CARDS

Four Lakhs, 73 Thousand Cards Handed Out In City

BOMBAY, Monday.

Men in charge of foodgrains ration cards were busy to-day going from house to house, from tenement to tenement, distributing blue-coloured ration cards. Nearly 700 people were engaged for the purpose and every house in the city hitherto unsupplied from Colaba to Mahim was visited.

Distribution of cards commenced from Thursday last and by Saturday evening nearly two lakhs and seventy-two thousand were distributed. In all there were about four lakhs and seventy-three thousand cards for distribution. Distribution was almost over by this afternoon. By Sunday evening, 3,60,823 cards were issued.

The ration cards warn the holders to keep them safely until Government informs them what to do with them. It adds "Remember that you must not give or sell the cards to any other person and if you do, you and your family will not get food under rationing."

It will be impossible to get foodgrains without these cards when rationing comes into force. It will be the only sure open sesame to get foodgrains in the days of rationing. The man, without a ration card will find himself in the dilemma of Cassim in the Arabian Nights when he stood crying "open wheat, open barley", to the door which obeyed no sound but "open sesame".

Madame Chiang Feels Faint Again

WELLESLEY MASSACHUSETTS, March 7.

Madame Chiang Kai-Shek was overcome by emotion when she returned to her old university here on Sunday.

She nearly collapsed as she began her speech to the student body. With the aid of smelling salts she was able to continue.—Reuter.

57 Chinese Diplomats Bound For Lisbon

BARCELONA, March 8.

Fifty-seven Chinese diplomats and families passed through here on their way to Lisbon.

AMERICAN AIRCRAFT BOMB MUNDA

WASHINGTON, March 7.

A United States Navy Department 'communique' to-day says that American aircraft have again heavily bombed the Japanese air base at Munda, New Georgia Island.—Reuter.

200 KILLED IN CINEMA TRAGEDY

LONDON:—The German radio states that some 200 people were killed on Saturday when a fire broke out in a small town cenema in the Japanese island of Hokkaido. The heavy death roll is due to the fact that the emergency exits were blocked by snowdrifts, the announcer added.—Reuter.

RADHAKRISHNAN IMPROVING

CALCUTTA, March 7.

The following bulletin has been issued regarding the health of Sir S. Radhakrishnan, who has been suffering from enteric fever:

"Dr. B. C. Roy and Dr. Shivapada Bhattacharaya examined Sir S. Radhakrishnan last night. While improvement is being maintained, it will take sometime for remission of the fever."—A. P.

4,000 POOR FED AT DALMIANAGAR

DALMIANAGAR, March 3.

On the successful termination of Mahatma Gandhi's 21 days' fast about 4,000 poor were fed at Dalmianagar.

In the morning at about 8 o clock devotional songs were sung and Harikirtan was performed.

About 2,000 people witnessed and participated in to-day's function and helped to serve meals to the poor with their own hands.

Battle For Vyazma Drawing Hourly Nearer

Golikov's Army Drawing Net Tighter Round 'Hedgehog' At Orel

MOSCOW:—THE BATTLE FOR VYAZMA IS TODAY DRAWING HOURLY NEARER IF INDEED IT HAS NOT ALREADY BEGUN.

THE ROLE OF THIS IMPORTANT STRONGHOLD 140 MILES WEST OF MOSCOW HAS BEEN REVERSED. FORMERLY IT THREATENED THE SOVIET CAPITAL. NOW ITS ROLE IS TO PROTECT THE IMPORTANT GERMAN BASE AT SMOLENSK. ALREADY SOVIET ARMIES THREATEN VYAZMA FROM THREE SIDES—FROM THE EAST, NORTH, AND NORTH-WEST.

Since the German "hedgehog" at Gzhatsk fell on Saturday, the Russians advancing from the east have captured a number of German strong points on the road and railway to Vyazma despite fierce resistance. Similar progress is reported by the armies from the north moving south along the Rzhev-Vyazma railway and the German radio on Monday admitted the fall of Sychevka on this line.

From the north-west the Russians are driving down behind Vyasma towards the railhead at Niktinka. Any substantial further progress here would cut the German main line of retreat westwards from Vyasma. The Russians are already only 35 miles from this line. All round Vyasma the Red Army's advance has steadily gained momentum during the last 24 hours. Yesterday it was announced that they were freeing villages at an average rate of every 20 minutes. The capture of still more inhabited localities and German strong points has already been announced on Monday.

Further south Gen. Golikov's army is drawing the net tighter round another "hedgehog" at Orel while the wedge the Russians have driven into the German lines at Sevsk threatening the Briansk-Kiev railway has been widened and strengthened.

All reports on Monday say the fury of the battle on the Central front is increasing constantly. Every snowcapped hillock, ravine and wood around Vyasma is the scene of bloody struggle, but stubborn German resistance, great blizzards, deep ravines and forests which are hindering tanks, have all failed to halt the Red armies. Further south in the Donetz basin, the Germans have delivered another powerful delaying blow using strong infantry forces and 60 tanks. After fierce fighting they were driven back to their original positions.

In Kuban and around Kerch straits thaw and mud continue to hold up operations.

MOSCOW: It was reported early this afternoon that the Red Army gained more ground on Monday in Central Russia, particularly towards Vyasma. A ding-dong struggle is reported south-west of Voroshilovgrad, where the Russians are meeting very stiff opposition, but the battle in this dense industrial region has not yet reached its climax.

NAZIS EVACUATING VYASMA?

MOSCOW:—(From a special despatch): Reuter's Special Correspondent says:—Moscow: Russians on the Central Front are developing two wide encircling movements which threaten the important towns of Bryansk and Vyasma from the rear. On a 70-mile front west of Czhatsk the Red Army captured another 100 inhabited localities in the past 24 hours. Many were strongly fortified. The speed with which the Russians are advancing indicates that the Germans are trying to evacuate Vyasma before it is entirely cut off.—Reuter.

OFFENSIVE STARTS ON 700-MILE FRONT

MOSCOW, March 7.

Tonight's Soviet midnight communique says.

"During March 7, our troops continued their offensive engagements in the same directions as before.

Our warships in the Barents Sea sank an enemy transport of 6,000 tons.

During the week ended March 7, 129 German aircraft were destroyed in air combat and on enemy aerodromes. Our losses during the same period were 76 aircraft."

Seventy-four inhabited localities were occupied west and north-west of Gzhatsk after the Russians had overcome stubborn resistance, according to a supplement to to-night's midnight communique.

Reuter's Special Correspondent in Moscow in a Special Despatch says:—

The Red Army to-night (Sunday) is striking on a 700-mile front against the toughest part of Hitler's Defence line in Russia—from Staraya Russa in North to Orel in the South. The Focal point of the offensive is the quadrangle opposite to Moscow formed by Veliki Luki, Rzhev, Vyazma and Smolensk.—Reuter.

NAPOLEON'S RETREAT RECALLED

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, March 8.

Is history repeating itself?

Soviet's recapture of Ghatsk recalls that it was through this town Napoleon retreated.

Napoleon expected rest for a week at Smolensk but Russians pursued him. Guerillas harassed his rearguard and finally he was driven out from Russia.

Will Hitler, as he waits at Smolensk headquarters, recall Napoleon's tragic retreat or will he attempt to hold Smolensk?

BRITISH IMPERIALISM Stanley Echoes Churchill

OXFORD, March 6.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Stanley, speaking at Oxford, on future Colonial policy, rejected any scheme for international administration of the British Colonial Empire.

Outlining the "political set-up" in the Empire, Mr. Stanley declared: "The first fundamental principle is that the administration of the British Colonies must continue to be the sole responsibility of Britain.

"I give no support to the theory that it would be for the benefit of a particular colony or the benefit of the world as a whole that the Colonies should be administered by some international body."

However, this did not exclude the possibility of close international co-operation. He regarded such co-operation as essential. The Minister's speech was a reply to "the great volume of friendly criticism and disinterested advice from across the water." Referring to the United States' interest in the British Colonial Empire, he said: "I am more interested in what Britain thinks of the British Empire than in what the United States of America think of it.

POLITICAL FUTURE

Dealing with the political future, Mr. Stanley recalled that "successive British statesmen have announced that the ultimate aim is to see self-government established in the various territories." He added that nothing was in practice less likely to lead to the steady development of the territory concerned than international administration. Responsibilities in future in the Colonial Empire would not be confined to making laws or keeping order. They would entail financial and economic aid on a large scale. "But if we alone are prepared to take the responsibility and make those financial sacrifices which flow from our responsibility then we alone are in a position to exercise control and have the power."

Quite apart from those practical considerations, the suggestion for international administration ignored the real feelings of the people in the territories concerned. They would deeply resent the substitution of a new polyglot, perhaps ephemeral, administration for the British connection, which they know and respect.

On the economic side he said they wanted to see in the Colonial territories—maximum development, first, in the interests of the Colonies themselves, and then of the world.

"With regard to social development, our object is to see the various peoples of the various territories develop themselves along the lines of their own culture and tradition. In other words, we want to see good Africans, good West Indians, good Malayans—not imitation of Englishmen."

Mr. Stanley emphasised the necessity for more to be done in assisting the Colonies towards maximum economic development and social services. The vitally necessary development of social services could never be achieved by adhering rigidly to the old rule that each colony must pay its own way.

Turning to the immediate future, the Minister said: "We are entering into a dynamic period in Colonial development. The years immediately after the war will be the testing time of the British Colonial Empire."—Reuter.

SENSATIONAL JUMP IN RAW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 5.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:—

Throughout the week the New York market has moved within fairly narrow limits. A few notices for March brought out some liquidation in that month but there was steady trade calling and the tone remained firm.

In Bombay peculiar conditions have prevailed. As a result of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Association the market was officially closed for a further three days until Tuesday. In spite of this it was noteworthy that a very considerable business was reported in private and it was rather remarkable that it is believed that the most active operators were the very people who had been in favour of the closing of the market. If these people had changed their minds why did they not voice this opinion at the General Meeting? It has been suggested that some members of our Association like the market to be closed against those other members whom they know will obey, so as to obtain certain advantages, but we have some difficulty in believing that any members of our Association could possibly have such motives. We prefer to believe that the motive for trading was that members realised that they had responsibilities towards traders in other parts of the country as we pointed out a week ago, and we hope that in future, after the experience of the last week that there will be less indiscriminate closing of the Bombay Cotton Market.

During the time when the market was closed the undertone continued steady but on the resumption of free trading on Wednesday after a quiet opening, the market later jumped sensationally until business was done in the March position at prices over Rs. 550, and it further advanced about Rs. 20 yesterday. Later months were even stronger. Several factors have contributed to the recent large advance in price. The recent estimate of the Indian Crop confirmed private reports that the crop was smaller than expected and it is now being realised that with present heavy consumption, India this season will probably have to fall back on some of the previous carryover. Requirements of Indian cotton are being increased owing to the fact that this season our available supplies of foreign cottons are about three lacs of bales less than our normal consumption of such styles in recent years. Not only has our Futures market been strong but there has been a very active demand for actual cotton and the basis of all better qualities has advanced still further. Inflationary influences are definitely at work in the cotton market and as consumers can easily afford the price for the raw material higher prices seem almost certain and we advise buying now and on any temporary decline.

During the week there has been good demand for all styles of foreign cottons, the prices of which continue to move upwards. With the huge advance in the price of better Indian cottons, all Egyptian cotton is relatively cheap.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON

JULY

	New York, Mar. 8.
Previous closing	19.98
To-day's opening	19.91
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing	
Difference	

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Mar. 8.

Previous closing 4.03

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Mar. 8.

To-day's opening and closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON MARKETS

GOLD

London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

SILVER

Spot and Forward 23 1/2d.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay 1-6 1/32 sellers: 1-5 31/32 buyers

New York on Bombay (30.37) 30.37

DISCOUNTS

3 months 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay March/April £36
Linseed Calcutta March/April £27
Groundnut Coromandal March/April East Coast Indian shipment £35. West Coast Indian shipment £36.

METALS

Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar. 8.

New York Stock Exchange opening rates:
General Motors dol 48 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 29 Ex Div.
U. S. Steel Common dol 54 1/4
U. S. Steel Preference dol unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar. 8.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet

LOANS

3 per cent Australian Commonwealth £102
2 1/2 per cent British Consols £82 1/8
3 per cent Conversion Loan £106 11/16
3 per cent Conversion Loan £100 9/16
4 per cent War Loan £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £105 7/16
3 per cent War Loan £102 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds £113 15/16

SHARES

Standard Motors 23-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 49-9
Electric Music Industry 21-9
Pinchin Johnson 31-3
Imperial Chemical 38-10 1/2
Woolsworth Ordinary 60-4 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rate £79 1/2
Dunlop Rubber 34-6
Unilever Ordinary 35-0
Ford Motors 30-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £75 3/4
British American Tobacco Ordy £4 15/16
Carreas 'A' £6 9/32
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary £7 7/16
P and O Defd 30-9
Distillery 87-3
Bedford Dyers 14-6
British Celanese 15-7 1/2
J and P Coates 42-9
Courtaulds Ordinary 46-9
Fine Cotton Spinners 15-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary 19-6
Inter Nickels dol 52
Indian Iron 55-0
Assam Tea 20-3
Donaro Tea 34-0
Empire Tea 21-9
Barnagore Jute £7
Anglo-Dutch Rubber 14-3
Gula Kelampong 10-0
Rubber Plant 17-3
Nandydrug Mines £20-4 1/2
Burma Corporation 5-3
Rio Tintos £13
East Rand Properties £1 7/8
Rand Mines £6 13/16
Crown Mining £8 3/16
Associated Portland Cement 57-4 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold 73-1 1/2
Sub-Nigel £6 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares £0 7/8
Union Corporation 143-9
Venezuela Persian Oil 35-0
Anglo-India 88-9
Burma Oil £2 29/32
Mexican Eagle 10-0
Shell Transport £3 7/16
Royal Dutch £25
Great Western Railway Ordinary £59 1/2
London Midland Railway Ordinary £30 1/2
London North Eastern Defd £4 1/8
London Southern Defd £22 5/8
London Transport 5 per cent £129 1/2
London Transport 'C' £54 3/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 8.

The local market was officially open upto 3 p.m. At the opening I.C.C. May was quoted at Rs. 551 and declined to Rs. 544 under long liquidation. At the decline short covering appeared and prices improved to Rs. 562 but renewed selling again appeared and prices again declined to Rs. 554. The market is adjusting and it will be advisable to await for lower levels.

Later on there was restricted business and prices fluctuated within a range of four points. The market finally closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. March	Rs.	549	0 0
I.C.C. May		553	0 0
I.C.C. July		560	0 0

HAPUR QUOTATIONS

HAPUR, March 8.

Cotton March 24/7/6; May 25/7/6; unsteady on Punjab liquidators. Rapeseeds Fagun 8/6; Jeth 8/14; quiet. Gur 8/4; very steady on active demand. Peas Jeth 7; Arhar Jeth 7/14; Grains steadier.

Hapur Market News

HAPUR, March 5.

RAPESEED: The market during the week under review recorded a sharp gain in prices which are now a record for the past many years. Imposition of an excise duty on vegetable products, adverse weather comments in Northern India likely to damage standing crop, good buying drive and excellent speculative support were the main steading factors. Ready is quoted at 8/10 and Jeth 9/2/9. The new crop arrivals may begin in April.

GUR: Market remained quiet and uneventful. With the ban placed on imports of gur in the Sind province which was hitherto importing a heavy quantity of U. P. spot demand showed some decline. Arrivals average 1,500 to 1,500 maunds daily. As reported earlier dealers are now free to export gur through the Imperial Bank of India provided the price is kept below Rs. 8 per maund. It is understood that the Bank may grant permits for despatch of existing stock of gur to Delhi by bullock carts also. Ready quoted at 7/10 U.P.'s area under sugarcane this year totalled 1847023 acres against 1755178 last year—an increase of 5.2 per cent. The total outturn in terms of gur estimated at 3180000 tons.

WHEAT: Control rate continues 5/14/9. Crop progressing very satisfactorily.

COTTON: Market remained extremely steady. All qualities were in persistent demand. Constant support was received from Bombay and other centres. Bombay reports of increasing mill consumption. Besides inflationary conditions are helping the upward trend. May quoted at 26/11. The fourth All-India cotton forecast for the season 1942/43 estimates the area of cotton at 18716000 acres and and yield at 4429000 bales indicating a decrease of 20 per cent and 26 per cent respectively as compared to last year.

WEATHER: Mostly dry. Violent winds are blowing which are likely to do damage to standing crops. Irrigation water is in full demand.

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